THE CHINA WEEKLY

# REVIEW

*Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations*

## What is Happening About Extrality

## Consequences of Japan's Strong Policy

*By Masanao Hanihara*

(Former Japanese Ambassador to America)

## Why Japan Wants Control of Manchuria

*By Jotaro Yamamoto*

## Opportunities for Expansion of the Silk Industry

*By Y. W. Long*

## Wanhsien Wood Oil Production

*By A. L. Lornsten*

## China's New Labor Laws

*By Harry Poxton Howard*

評論報 密勒氏

SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1929

FORTY CENTS A COPY

Vol. XLVIII No. 10.

*Millard Publishing Co., No. 4 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, China* 上海愛多亞路四號密勒氏評論報館

*Insurance in the* A.A.U. means a liberal policy, low cost and prompt settlement of claims.

*17 The Bund* American Asiatic Underwriters, Federal Inc., U.S.A. *Telephone 68244*

# "ACROSS SHANTUNG"

On The

## KIAO-TSI RAILWAY

*(Tsinan-Tsingtao Line)*

From Tsingtao, "the Garden City of Asia", on the Pacific coast, one can travel across the province of Shantung to Tsinanfu, 245 miles inland, in less than twelve hours. There are three trains operating every twenty-four hours and first class service, including dining cars, sleeping cars and parlor cars, enable you to made the trip in perfect comfort.

The route takes you through the heart of Shantung, through landscapes of ever-changing patterns of interest: plains and valleys and picturesque mountain country. You see the thriving trade centers such as Chang-tien, Wei-hsien, Chou-tsien, Kiao-chou and other towns along the route. Chairs and wheelbarrows and carriages await you at every station, where if you choose, you may drop off for a few hours and roam through the interesting streets and in the ancient temples that every town along this route boasts. You travel through one of the richest silk producing centers in China and you see yards and yards of other fabrics, crepes, satins, pongees, tussur yarn, and glass, leather goods, wool and cotton, all in barter. Connections may be made at Tsinanfu, with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, for Nanking and Shanghai, or for Tientsin and Peiping.

For information concerning rates, schedules, special accommodations, etc., apply at any Tourist Agency or communicate direct with

## THE KIAO-TSI RAILWAY

*(Also Called Tsinan-Tsingtao Railway)*

**Head Office**

TSINGTAO, CHINA.

An advertisement of the ChineseGovernment Railways.

No. 4

# "Through The Gateway Of Northern China"

Over The

## Peiping-Suiyuan Railway

See the Great Wall of China, the ancient Ming Tombs at Nankow Pass, the huge stone Buddha at Yun-Kang, the ancient Buddhust relics near Tatung, and scores of other scenes rich in beauty and historical interest that await you along the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway!

Connecting with the Peiping-Mukden and the Peiping-Hankow Railways at Peiping, this line runs from Fengtai, in the general direction of Inner Mongolia, to Shuanhwa, through Kalgan, the "Gateway of Northern China", on to Tatung. Then, skirting outside the Great Wall, it proceeds to Suiyuan and finally on to Paotow, on the edge of the Great Gobi, where dusty camel caravans come in from Mongolia and the northwestern territories, laden with romantic cargoes. It is a trip you will never regret—nor forget—this journey through what is by far the most interesting part of northern China.

Special trains can be arranged for tourists. For information as to rates, schedules, accommodations, etc., apply to the Ticket Agencies—China Travel Bureau, Japan Travel Bureau, Thomas Cook & Sons,—or communicate directly with the Traffic Manager,

## The Peiping-Suiyuan Railway

**Head Office**

YANG-YU HUTUNG

PEIPING

An advertisement of the Chinese Government Railways

No. 5

# PRICE?

*Certainly! But Quality performance, too in*

# RCA-Radiola 16

When you buy a piano, an automobile, an electric refrigerator, a watch—

Whatever you buy, you select a *BRAND* you can *TRUST*—the brand that gives *FULL* value for the price you want to pay.

Put RCA Radiola 16 (6 Tube Receiver) to that test—buy it on price, on performance, on the service *WE* put back of them.

Complete with Radiotron tubes, "A", "B" and "C" batteries, and Radiola 100-A Loudspeaker M$285.00.

And back of these, all the knowledge, skill, experience and facilities of General Electric and Westinghouse combined with RCA.

*China Distributors:*

**Electric Service Corp., Fed., Inc., U. S. A.,**

**12A Nanking Road, Shanghai China**

**RCA Radiola**

MADE BY THE MAKERS OF THE RADIOTRON

Buy with confidence where you see this sign

**DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE**

**AMERICAN MAIL LINE**

# SAILINGS
## FROM SHANGHAI

**1929 APRIL 1929**

| SUN | MON | TUE | WED | THU | FRI | SAT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TRAVEL IN COMFORT | * 1 | 2 | Pres. Monroe To H'kong, Manila, 3 Europe, New York and Boston | 4 * | * 5 | Pres. Cleveland To H'kong & Manila 6 Pres. Grant To Seattle and Victoria, B. C. via the Short Route |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | Pres. Madison To H'kong and Manila 10 | 11 * | Pres. Lincoln To San Francisco 12 and Los Angeles via Honolulu | 13 |
| 14 | * 15 | 16 | Pres. Wilson To H'kong, Manils, 17 Europe, New York and Boston | 18 * | * 19 | Pres. Pierce To H'kong & Manila 20 Pres. Cleveland To Seattle and Victoria, B. C. via the Short Route |
| 21 | 22 | * 23 | Pres. Jackson To H'kong & Manila 24 | 25 * | Pres. Madison To San Francisco 26 and Los Angeles via Honolulu | 27 |
| 28 | 29 | 30 | To Seattle and Victoria The Short Straight Route Fortnightly Sailings on Saturdays | | | |

**1929 MAY 1929**

| SUN | MON | TUE | WED | THU | FRI | SAT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To San Francisco and Los Angeles vis Honolulu The Sunshine Route Fortnightly Sailings on Fridays | | | Pres. Van Buren To H'kong, Manila, 1 Europe, New York and Boston | 2 * | * 3 | Pres. Taft To H'kong & Manila 4 Pres. Pierce To Seattle & Victoria |
| 5 | 6 | * 7 | 8 Pres. Mckinley To H'kong and Manila | 9 * | Pres. Jackson To San Francisco 10 and Los Angeles via Honolulu | 11 |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | Pres. Hayes To H'kong & Manila 15 Europe, New York and Boston | 16 * | * 17 | Pres. Jefferson To H'kong & Manila 18 Pres. Taft To Seattle & Victoria |
| 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 Pres. Grant To H'kong & Manila | 23 * | Pres. Mckinley To San Francisco 24 and Los Angeles via Honolulu | 25 |
| 26 | 27 * | 28 | Pres. Polk To H'kong & Manila 29 Europe, New York and Boston | 30 * | 31 | Note *Indicates date of steamers arrival in Shanghai |

# 密勒氏評論報

# THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華民國內地新聞紙立券之報紙

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China

VOLUME XLVIII — SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1929 — NUMBER 10



## THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

*Formerly Millard's Review*

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT NO. 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher
LIZEN SCHENG, Advertising Manager
EDGAR SNOW, Asst. Advertising Manager

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

GEO. W. MISSEMER C. Y. W. MENG
CHAS. A. DAILEY (Peking), SAMUEL H CHANG (S'hai),
MISS EVA CHANG (Nanking) P. T. CHEN B. Y. LEE
STEPHEN WANG (Tientsin)

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TWELVE DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES TEN DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.


## Contents


Editorial Paragraphs
- What is Happening About Extraterritoriality ..... 397
- Indian Intrigue Conducted on Chinese Soil ..... 398
- The Nationalist Appeal to Weaker People ..... 398
- Resuming Traffic on the Tientsin-Pukow R. R. ..... 399
- The Popular Pastime of "Knocking" China ..... 399
- Why the Anti-Japanese Boycott Continues ..... 399
- How to Get the Foreign Boats off the Yangtsze ..... 400
- Senator Borah on the Freedom of the Seas ..... 400
- China's Conscription Threat at Geneva ..... 401
- Is Gen. Chiang Planning a Szechuen Campaign? ..... 401

Special Articles
- Opportunities for Expansion of Silk Industry, By Y. W. Long 403
- Wanhsien Wood Oil Production ..... By A. L. Lornsten 408
- Consequences of Japan's "Strong" Policy ..... By Masanao Hanihara 411
- China's New Labor Laws ..... By Harry Paxton Howard 416
- Why Japan Wants Control of Manchuria ..... By Jotaro Yamamoto 424
- The Principles of Feng Yu-hsiang ..... By Mark M. Lu 427
- Men and Events ..... 428
- A Rejoinder to "The Pien Ma Boundary Question" ..... By C. Y. W. Meng 430
- Who's Who in China ..... 431
- Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation ..... 432
- From the Chinese Press ..... 433
- New Books of Interest in the Far East ..... 434
- What the Ships Carry between America and China ..... v



COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 4741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

AMERICAN OFFICE
WORLD WIDE NEWS ASSOCIATION
20 West 43nd Street New York City
Telephone: Longacre 4500 Cable Ad: Scholzem, N. Y.

PACIFIC COAST OFFICES (World Wide News Association)
William C. Lyon, L. C. Smith Bldg., Seattle
Orders for advertisements and subscriptions in the United States may be placed throught the above offices.

WASHINGTON BUREAU
J. J. Underwood—Correspondent
Colorado Building, Washington, D.C.


## WHAT IS HAPPENING ABOUT EXTRATERRITORIALITY

THE NATIONAL Government on Saturday, April 27 sent official notes to the British, American, French, Dutch, Norwegian and Brazilian Governments dealing with the abolition of consular jurisdiction in China. The texts of the various notes had not been made public at the time of writing, but it was reported that the National Government has officially requested these countries to authorize their ministers in Peiping to open negotiations on this subject at once, similar to what was done last year in respect to the tariff question. According to a report of the Government's action which appeared in the *Sin Wan Pao* on Tuesday of this week, it was stated that no official notes had been sent to Switzerland or Sweden, due to the fact that treaties with these countries expire this year, and both have notified the National Government that they will offer no objection to a revision of the extrality clauses in their treaties. The report in the *Sin Wan Pao* also indicated how the question of extraterritoriality is being gradually narrowed down to a few Powers, or to be exact, America, Great Britain, France, Netherlands, Norway and Brazil. Originally there were sixteen Powers possessing extraterritorial rights in China, but both Germany and Russia had their treaties abrogated at the close of the World War. Last year the National Government negotiated treaties with Italy, Belgium, Denmark, Portugal and Spain whereby these countries agreed to relinquish their consular jurisdictions when a majority of the Powers represented at the Washington Conference have made treaties to a similar effect. The Powers represented at the Washington Conference, whose representatives signed the Nine-Power Treaty pertaining to China, were: United States, Belgium, British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, and Portugal. Due to the fact that Japan's treaty with China, covering the subject of extraterritoriality, expired in 1926, Japan is thus, technically, without the right of consular jurisdiction. It may thus be seen that the Chinese Government was on relatively safe ground when it declared last year that practically all of the extraterritorial treaties would be revised or abrogated by the end of this year. Several weeks ago it was reported that the Japanese Government had approached the American Government with a recommendation that something be done immediately on this question, the reason being that Japan is facing the necessity of negotiating a new treaty with China on this question. As stated in the foregoing, Japan's treaty with China which conferred the right of consular jurisdiction, expired in 1926 and after several extensions granted by the Peiping Government, was finally terminated by the National Govern-

ment last year, despite Japan's attempt to enforce her point of view that the treaty was perpetual, or in other words, renewable without China's concurrence. There is also another interesting phase of the question from the standpoint of Japan, due to the fact that the resolution adopted at the Washington Conference on December 10, 1921, contained a clause reading as follows: "In no case shall any of the said Powers make its acceptance of all or any portion of such recommendations either directly or indirectly dependent on the granting by China of any special concession, favor, benefit or immunity, whether political or economic." This clause was inserted because there was an unexpressed fear that some Power, especially Japan, might attempt to trade a relinquishment of extraterritoriality for some other special privilege. While there has been no official indication of the American attitude on the question of extraterritoriality, it is known that the question has been under negotiation between Dr. C. C. Wu, Chinese Minister and the State Department, for sometime. There have been definite indications that the United States will offer no objection to a relinquishment of extraterritoriality, but that the American Government will attempt to work out some plan that would provide protection during the interim period when China is completing the codification of her laws and the establishment of modern courts.

## INDIAN INTRIGUE CONDUCTED ON CHINESE SOIL

A FEW WEEKS ago a British Indian, Harchan Singh by name, was murdered on the outskirts of Shanghai, his head having been severed from his body. Recently the British authorities in Shanghai arrested five Indians in Shanghai and charged them with the murder of Harchan Singh. The trial is being held in secret here in the local British court. There was considerable publicity about the murder in the local foreign newspapers with the usual suggestions of secret Indian plots, but so far as the public is aware the only definite facts are that an Indian was murdered and his head chopped off and five other Indians have been arrested and are being tried in secret. From supposedly reliable Chinese sources we are informed of the following "inside" facts regarding this affair: Harchan Singh was an Indian nationalist revolutionist who protested against the action of the British Government in sending Indian troops to Shanghai in 1927. He was a member of the Indian nationalist party and had been a propagandist in Shanghai and was also a member of an organization which is popularly known among the Chinese as the "Eastern Oppressed Peoples Association" which maintains headquarters in Nanking and includes in its membership Chinese Kuomintangists, Koreans, Indians, and possibly some Filipinos. There is nothing secret about this organization because it mails out a bulletin in English to newspapers and individuals throughout the Far East. According to a report prevalent in Chinese circles Harchan Singh, shortly before his death, compiled a list of Indians in Shanghai who were alleged to be in the employ of the British Indian Secret Service. Shortly following the the compilation of this list Harchan Singh was murdered. It is also alleged that the five Indians who have been arrested and charged with the crime are also members of the Eastern Oppressed People's Association, hence were friends of Harchan Singh, rather than enemies. Whether these allegations are correct or not we do not know, but that this sort of intrigue on Chinese soil is a dangerous matter, goes without saying. That a serious crisis exists in India between the British authorities and the Indian nationalists, is familiar to all. The guarded reports which are cabled here by *Reuters* service indicate the seriousness of the situation to those who read between the lines. As an American newspaper, *The Review* has no desire to take sides in this struggle between the British Government and one of its colonies, but that we are sympathetic toward the Indian nationalist movement goes without saying. Whether the Indians are following a proper course in their struggle for independence, we are not in a position to say. The Indians probably would be better off if they followed a moderate course and used constitutional means to gain their independence similar to what has happened in Canada, Australia and South Africa, but colonials and subject peoples everywhere follow their own methods and there is no telling them what they should do; witness what has happened in China in recent years. But on this question of Indian intrigue on Chinese soil, there can be no two points of view. It is highly dangerous and if persisted in is bound to involve the British Government and British interests in the most serious of complications. There are Indian nationalist propagandists scattered all over the world, in America, Japan, France, Germany Russia, and of course in England, and the general practice has been not to interfere with them so long as they do not violate the laws of the country wherein they reside. This question is well covered in international law. Furthermore, the British Government has no particular grounds for objecting to the activities of Indians in China because a considerable percentage of the Indians in China were brought here by the British Government for police and military purposes. That these Indians have now become infected by Chinese nationalism is the most natural thing in the world.

## THE NATIONALIST APPEAL TO WEAKER PEOPLE

THE BEST possible indication of China's rapidly increasing national strength is to be found in the delegations from other Oriental countries which are constantly appearing in Nanking and presenting their appeals for Chinese protection or assistance. In last week's issue of *The Review* there was an account by Mr. Meng of the demands of residents of a section of Upper Burma for Chinese protection. When this delegation appeared in Nanking, it is reported there was a hurried inspection of geographies because present-day Chinese officialdom had no record whatever of this territory—said to be about the size of Texas of the American union—which is now a subject of dispute between China and British India. Almost every week there is a report about some delegation representing some heretofore unknown part of Asia appearing in Nanking and asking the support of the National Government against the alleged imperialistic designs of some other country, or asking to be incorporated into the National Government. This is a development of tremendous significance, indicating the widespread appeal and effectiveness of the Kuomintang propaganda which has been spread among Oriental peoples. It is no secret that Indian revolutionary interests as well as Korean revolutionists have been represented in Nanking at various times and it is also true that there have been delegations of Filipinos in Nanking investigating the Chinese nationalist movement. Truly it is an interesting situation when the Chinese Republic, which has not yet been able to achieve its own national independence from the standpoint of in-

terference by the Powers, should, however, be asked to extend a helping hand to others in a similar or worse position. There was a time when the Japanese Empire made its appeal as a leader of Oriental peoples, but in recent years the activities of the Japanese military party have largely destroyed this confidence in Japan's leadership and have caused Japan to be distrusted. The result is that all of these so-called outlying territories of Asia,—Tibet, Outer Mongolia, Turkestan, Upper Burma, and so on, are now looking toward China as their savior. This places a serious obligation upon the leaders of National China, if they would avoid the mistakes which Japan has made in alienating other Orientals who come asking assistance. A few years ago the Mongol tribes asked help of the Peiping Government, but instead of meeting this appeal in a proper spirit, China sent a notorious general, popularly known as "Little" Hsu into Urga and he immediately began to persecute and harass the people of that area as he had been accustomed to doing with his own people in China proper. The result was that the Mongols drove Little Hsu back into Kalgan and then turned around and asked help of Soviet Russia. Soviet Russian influence has been predominant in Mongolia since that time. Present-day China claims to be animated by a different spirit and ideals from those which animated the old Peiping Government; but the real test will come in the manner of China's response to these various appeals which are now coming to Nanking. In the declaration of the recent Third National Kuomintang Congress on the subject of foreign policy, we find the following paragraph,

> "Regarding the basic principle of China's foreign policy, Dr. Sun declared: When China becomes a strong Power, not only she should restore the former status of the Chinese race, but also discharge the grave responsibility she owes the world—the responsibility of helping all the weaker peoples. It is clear, therefore, that we should assist the weak and resist the strong; and with our moral and peaceful background as a foundation, we shall build up a world of permanent peace. The basic principle of China's foreign policy should be permanent world peace through equality of peoples. If and when all the nations of the world have equality and independence, world peace will then be permanent; and all our energy, physical and mental, which would otherwise be exerted in warfare, can be used for the development of the civilization of peace. The spirit of the above basic principle of China's foreign policy should always be unaltered although its enforcement might permit deviation from rigidity. It is the foundation upon which China's future foreign relations are to be based. It is what the Chinese people demand in the interest of their race. It is this goal the Kuomintang is striving to reach."

## RESUMING TRAFFIC ON THE TIENTSIN-PUKOW R. R.

THE RESUMPTION of through traffic on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway is an important matter which practically escaped notice in the foreign newspapers, probably due to the fact that they do not yet realize that it is again possible to travel directly from Shanghai to Tientsin and Peiping, or even to Mukden, if one so desires. It has been practically five years since it was possible for one to purchase a ticket at the Shanghai railway station and travel to Peiping by train directly, instead of being forced to travel by boat up the China coast with the prospect of being forced to wait for several hours for a favorable tide in order to land at China's northern port. The resumption of through traffic on the Tientsin-Pukow line should have a stimulating effect on business for it will again make a considerable section of the country accessible for Chinese and foreign traders who have been bottled up in the ports or forced to use slower and more round-about methods of transportation. It should also have an immediately stimulating effect on tourist travel, an important element in China which has been negligible for several years. It is reported that the steamship and travel agencies in America and Europe are making preparations to encourage travel in China and China should respond to this by doing her part in taking care of the tourists when they arrive. China has always been behind Japan in the encouragement of tourist trade, but now that the railways are in the hands of more intelligent officials, there are indications that something will be done to show the tourist some attention and encourage him to remain as long as possible and facilitate the spending of his money. There is no country in the world that has more for the tourist than China and there is no better means of propaganda than through the cultivation of the tourist, for he usually comes with an open mind in search of information.

## THE POPULAR PASTIME OF "KNOCKING" CHINA

AN AMERICAN who has been in China for only a few months recently remarked on the pessimism which prevails among foreigners in China regarding the future outlook in this country. He declared that he had heard so many "knocks" about China that he suspected a conspiracy on the part of certain foreigners in Shanghai to designedly paint a dark picture for the purpose of discouraging new-comers, or for the purpose of blocking certain foreign governments and commercial and financial interests from adopting optimistic policies in respect to China. There is no questioning the fact that such a situation as this man described does exist. On every side one hears foreigners, long resident in China, who forecast nothing short of disaster. The new roads which the Chinese are building will not be kept up! The new airplanes will all be smashed! The present Government is no better than the one it displaced! The officials which the Nationalist revolution brought in are nothing but "new militarists!" The country is bound to split up and the capital to be restored to Peiping! The officials are all feathering their own nests and have no interest in bettering conditions in the country! Literally everything is going to the dogs! One wonders at the mental attitude that is responsible for this situation, because the foreigners who make such statements are "cutting off their own noses", due to the fact that this feeling of pessimism, or at least expression of pessimism, is transmitted to the Chinese and makes them all the more determined to eliminate the knockers. What China needs more than anything else is encouragement and optimism on the part of foreigners resident in this country. And if the foreigners were wise they would realize that their own interests would best be served by optimism rather than pessimism. The worst thing that could possibly happen to foreign interests in China would be the discouragement of foreign financial and commercial interests from participating in further development enterprises in this country. The best way to answer the knockers is to ask them what they have to offer in place of the present regime!

## WHY THE ANTI-JAPANESE BOYCOTT CONTINUES

JAPANESE merchants doing business with China have been disappointed that the Chinese boycott against Japanese goods, has not ceased since the signing of the Tsinan agreement. Officials of Chinese National Government have sent out

instructions advising a discontinuance of the boycott and while the fact that the Japanese troops are yet in Shantung still constitutes an aggravating element, this does not tell the whole story of a continuance of the boycott. The real reason for the persistence of the boycott is to be found in the fact that it has become an economic rather than a political question. Hence it is strange that the Japanese Government did not sense the real situation in China many months ago; that the political revolution has been accompanied by an economic revolution that is equally far-reaching. This is the point that the Japanese Government overlooked: that the political agitation against Japan offered the Chinese industrial leaders an opportunity to capitalize the ill-feeling against Japan by promoting Chinese-made goods. The boycott also offered other nations, particularly Great Britain, an excellent opportunity to get back into the Chinese market, but this has not been so important an element as that of Chinese competition with Japanese goods which can now make itself felt due to the tariff weapon which China now possesses. The Japanese merchants as well as the Japanese consuls in China realized this situation and apparently tried to point out the dangers to the Japanese Government, but the Tanaka military clique in control at Tokyo thought it was still dealing with a China of a previous decade and persisted in its widely-advertised "strong" policy which has cost the Japanese nation many millions of dollars in trade losses and will cost many more millions before Japan can recover her position in this market. The anti-Japanese feeling has also played into the hands of the Chinese Government in other ways, one of the most important being in the field of national defense. The intelligent classes of the Chinese are now determined to make their country strong in a military way and on every side one hears the explanation that it is preparedness against Japan.

## HOW TO GET THE FOREIGN BOATS OFF THE YANGTSZE

THE REPORTS of the recent fighting along the Yangtsze between the Nanking forces and the Kwangsi faction at Hankow have paid a high tribute to the service of the Chinese navy which was commanded by Admiral Chen Shao-kwan. This is about the first instance where the Chinese navy has given a good account of itself, or at least has attracted public attention, in connection with the internal trouble in China in recent years. Usually the Chinese Navy has occupied a ridiculous role, and has given the public impression that it has been more interested in selling out to the highest bidder, than in performing any real service to the country or to any particular side in the internal fighting. The recent coordination of naval and military forces in the attack on the Kwangsi troops at Hankow, has shown what the navy can do when properly used. There's a lesson in this for China in connection with the long-standing Chinese agitation against foreign naval craft on the Yangtsze. At the present time there are three foreign nations which have destroyers or patrol boats on the Yangtsze—America, Britain and Japan. The French and Italians occasionally send small gunboats along the Yangtsze, but it is only America, Britain and Japan which maintain regular patrols for the protection of foreign lives and property. Aside from the Japanese, whose policy is not always clear, neither America nor Britain have any ulterior ambitions in connection with the maintenance of naval craft on the Yangtsze River. Both countries probably would like to be relieved of the expense and would welcome the day when China could take over the patrol of this river on her own accord. China's duty should therefore be perfectly clear: the organization of a Chinese naval patrol on the Yangtsze River that would be dependable and efficient and capable of protecting all shipping on the river and all residents of river ports, regardless of nationality. If China could do that and prove to the world that she meant business, there wouldn't be any further excuse for the maintenance of foreign naval patrols.

## SENATOR BORAH ON THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS

FEW PERSONS in this part of the world understand the ins and outs of the squabbling that is now going on at Geneva over the question of disarmament or rather "limitation of armament," but everybody realizes that the whole question narrows down largely to the question of Anglo-American naval rivalry. In the dispatches from Geneva in the past few days there seems to be a more encouraging note, indicating a possibility of agreement among the major powers, but what interested us more than anything else was the *Reuter* message of April 27 quoting Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's speech at the opening of the Labor Party's campaign in the British elections. In his reference to the subject of international peace, the former Labor Premier declared that what Labor wanted "was peace in Europe.....the settlement of the freedom of the seas and a naval agreement with America." Concluding, Mr. Macdonald said that he wanted Britain to be in the forefront in the proposals for peace and disarmament. This statement by Mr. Macdonald fits in nicely with a recent article by Senator Borah, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, on the general question of "Freedom of the Seas" which is a subject of very great interest in this part of the world—the scene of the next great war—if we would believe the forecasts of the so-called experts and strategists. Senator Borah's article appeared originally in *Current History* for March, but the *Reader's Digest* for April contains an excellent summary wherein he explains that America is on the eve of a naval race with Great Britain, the situation being not dissimilar from the situation which existed between Germany and Great Britain from 1905 to 1914. "Of course, there are assertions of utmost friendliness by both governments, with denials of any intention to engage in a naval race," he says, and then explains that a similar situation prevailed in the expressions of England and Germany prior to 1914. But the fact is, however, "we are building a navy looking at England, and England is building a navy looking at us." There then followed a quotation from Commander Kenworthy's recently published book, *War or Peace* in which Kenworthy declared that "if events move in the next ten years as they have moved in the last nine years, England will stand at the head of a European federation, a federation of mutual distrust and disappointment with America....." Senator Borah's remedy for this universal uneasiness is a demand for *Freedom of the Seas* that would be based on universally recognized maritime law instead of maritime power. To quote the Senator, "The legitimate foreign commerce of all nations has no protection other than force....The ocean which God designed for the benefit of all, man would dedicate to the strong only. Here is the wicked incentive.....Let us seek treaties with the leading nations to the effect that those who would use the ocean for legitimate commerce, for peaceful pursuits,

come not behind nor subordinate, but prior to and ahead of those who would use it for war. ....The sea belongs to all nations. It belongs to no one nation. It is a common of all people, and the idea which has grown up during the last centuries that any particular Power can dominate the sea and control it in time of war is so utterly at variance with all ideas of right and justice in the use of this great common that the time has come when we ought to ask the nations to come together and put aside the doctrine of the old days." He then defines the term *Freedom of the Seas* to the following excellent effect.

> "My idea of the freedom of the seas is that it is the right of neutral nations to carry on their commerce as freely in time of war as in time of peace, except when they carry actual munitions of war or when they actually seek to break a blockade. There should be a minimum of belligerent rights and a maximum of neutral rights. The idea of making anything contraband that the dominant sea power wishes to make contraband is obnoxious to the idea of freedom of the seas. The term 'command of the sea' has become obsolescent. No nation is going to be permitted to enjoy the 'command of the seas.' The United States will not consent to its commerce being subject to the whim of some other power; and Great Britain herself will soon be able to see that the old theory of the 'command of the seas' will work to her detriment quite as much as that of any other nation...."

## CHINA'S CONSCRIPTION THREAT AT GENEVA

A LOT of foreigners in China thought it was a good joke when General Chiang Tso-ping, Chinese Minister to Berlin, offered a proposal at the Armament Conference at Geneva last week against conscription. Gen. Chiang expressed the hope that his proposal would receive serious consideration as the most effective means of achieving real disarmament, and in the course of his remarks he declared that China would introduce conscription if conscription was not abolished by other nations. He then proceeded to paint a picture of 50,000,000 Chinese under arms and in closing his address declared that China reserved the liberty of changing her attitude on this question in the event the Disarmament Conference refused to give the matter serious consideration. As stated, many foreigners in China considered Gen. Chiang's remarks as a good joke and laughed accordingly. But for those who have been watching military developments in China in recent years and particularly since the coming into power of the Nationalist movement, Gen. Chiang's threat at Geneva had the effect of producing serious thought, Foreign military experts who have been in China in recent years know that the Chinese soldiers are learning to fight in modern fashion due to the excellent practice which they have received in recent years in fighting among themselves. Some day the country will become united under one central authority (perhaps we are on the verge of it now), and when that day comes China might very easily become a great military power. An American military observer who was in China two years ago, has since forecasted just that in a series of articles he wrote for American newspapers and magazines. Whether China does develop in a military way similar to what has happened in Japan, depends very largely upon the foreign diplomatic and military attitude toward China. Force on one side begets force on the other and if Western nations and Japan continue to use force as the outstanding phase of their Far Eastern policies, it will most naturally cause China to develop in similar fashion and it China does develop in this manner, she has more man-power to draw on than any other country on the face of the earth. Of course she lacks technical skill and experience in the handling of modern implements of war, but with her financial and economic resources developed, she can employ the best teachers the West can supply. In fact she is doing that now; hence the foolishness of ridiculing what China may officially propose at Geneva or anywhere else on the subject of disarmament. Those Western Europeans who know their histories and hence have some realization of the havoc wrought by the so-called "hordes" of Genghis and Kublai Khan, probably didn't laugh when they read the account of China's recent proposal at Geneva against conscription.

## IS GEN. CHIANG PLANNING A SZECHUEN CAMPAIGN?

A BRIEF *Reuter* dispatch from Nanking which appeared in the Shanghai foreign newspapers on May 1, stated that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has ordered Generals Chang Fa-kwei and Hsia Tao-yin together with the reorganized Hupeh forces now stationed in western Hupeh, to begin military operations into Szechuen province. The report stated that the Government forces would first operate against Gen. Yang Sen and after he has been defeated continue the campaign against other independent Szechuen generals who have long prevented the unification of that province. Gen. Liu Hsiang, one of the best known Szechuen military commanders, who affiliated himself with the National Government sometime ago and recently assisted in crushing the Kwangsi revolt at Hankow, will assist in the Szechuen campaign. If this report is correct, it is a matter of highest importance, because Szechuen province never has been conquered and has always constituted a sort of "empire" apart from the central government since the establishment of the Republic in 1911. But while Szechuen, protected by its mountain barriers, has remained apart, the petty generals in control of that area have conducted their own private wars which have kept the area in a turmoil. About ten years ago, a correspondent on the staff of *The Review* made a trip into Szechuen and while there compiled a list of generals who controlled that area. There were eighteen in the list and according to the report written at that time, each had carved out some provincial resource, usually a salt-well, and was running his own show in total disregard of the interests of the people of the province, and in the meantime they conducted their private wars and intrigue. Szechuen province is popularly rated as China's richest and most populous province. The *China Year Book* gives the area as 218,533 square miles and the population as about 50,000,000. It is China's most westerly province and due to the fact that it borders on Tibet and Kokonor, the control of the province is of vast strategic importance to the National Government.

### China's Interest in Restriction of Air Forces in Asia

In the course of a recent debate at Geneva, Switzerland, by the preparatory disarmament commission on the restriction of aircraft, the Chinese delegate Chiang Tso-pin declared that China's military position was greatly affected by the colonies of several Powers bordering on China. Therefore, he demanded that the air forces stationed in overseas colonies and affecting the position of non-European countries who are represented in the disarmament commission should be restricted in exactly the same way as the home forces of the European Powers.

# The Shantung and General Political Situation

Early last week the National Government announced what appeared to be a compromise arrangement for the control of Shantung Province, following the evacuation of the Japanese troops from the 250-mile Tsinan-Tsingtao Railway. According to the announced plan, the city of Tsinan and the western half of the railway were to be controlled by Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang's troops under Gen. Sun Liang-chen who was Chairman of the Shantung provincial government and who had been stationed at Taianfu a short distance south of Tsinan. The eastern end of the railway including the port of Tsingtao were to be controlled by Gen. Liu Chien-nien, the Nationalist defender of Chefoo who had finally been successful in ousting Gen. Chang Chung-chang, the former tupan of Shantung who was trying to stage a come-back. Originally, it had been thought that Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang was to have entire control of Shantung following the evacuation of the Japanese.

### Sun Liang-chen Returns to Honan

On April 27, Gen. Sun Liang-chen staged a surprise move by suddenly evacuating his troops from Taianfu and taking them back to Honan province, issuing a public telegram wherein he alleged sickness as the cause of his action. Simultaneously with this surprise move of Gen. Sun Liang-chen, all of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang's adherents who occupied positions in the National Government at Nanking, departed from that city, some going to Honan and others to Shanghai. Among those who left Nanking were General Lu Chung-lin, who recently had been appointed Minister of War upon the resignation of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang from that post, and Y. L. Tong, vice-minister of Foreign Affairs.

Officials of the National Government immediately held an emergency meeting and sent an urgent telegram to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek asking him to return to Nanking at once. Gen. Chiang arrived in Nanking on the morning of May 1 and after a conference with officials of the Government, a statement was issued that the city of Tsinan and the western end of the Shantung railway would be controlled by Government troops under Gen. Chen Tiao-yuan, chairman of the Anhwei Provincial Government, while the eastern end of the road and Tsingtao would be controlled by Gen. Liu Chien-nien in accordance with the previous arrangement. In addition it was stated that two corps of specially trained gendarmarie from Nanking would be sent to Shantung for the purpose of policing Tsingtao and Tsinan and other cities along the railway. These forces will actually take over control of the railway and assume the duties of policing the cities upon the evacuation of the Japanese.

### Speculation Regarding Feng's Action

It is practically impossible to determine at this time what is likely to happen in the immediate future in respect to the relations of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang and the Central Government. On May 1 he was stated to have sent two telegrams to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in one of which he stated that Gen. Sun Liang-chen's action in evacuating Taianfu was due to Gen. Sun's illness and the second telegram alleging that Gen. Sun was dissatisfied with the Government's action in splitting up the control of Shantung among various commands. What is likely to happen is impossible to forecast but that these events have had a disturbing effect in Governmental circles in Nanking, goes without saying. It has been inevitable that these moves have led to the circulation of rumors of future conflict between the forces of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang and those of the Central Government under Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. A dispatch from a correspondent, apparently a foreigner, in Kaifeng, Honan, dated April 26 which appeared in the *North China Daily News* on May 1 stated that there was considerable uneasiness in Honan province as a result of the recent military moves and that many of the officials were sending their families to places of greater safety. Another statement which may or may not be of significance appeared in *Reuters* reports from Nanking on April 30 stating that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek had issued orders to Generals Chang Fa-kwei and Hsia Tao-yin and the reorganized Hupeh troops to begin an advance into Szechuen province, the first attack to be made on Gen. Yang Sen. Gen. Liu Hsiang, the Szechuen commander who has been supporting the Government will cooperate in this drive, which, according to the Chinese papers may actually be intended to pave the way in the event trouble develops with Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang.

What Marshal Feng's next move will be remains a puzzle, some of his adherents claiming that he will offer no resistance to the Government and will merely retreat into Shensi province. Feng's headquarters are now at Tungkwan, a fortified mountain pass in western Honan, where it is reported he is still seriously ill. Despite this report, however, it is stated that he is actively managing the campaign into the Ninghsia district where a new Mohammedan uprising recently developed.

### The Situation in the South

The following report regarding the situation in South China was received from a correspondent in Canton on May 1.

"Kwangtung will fight against the Kwangsi insurgents if they are still defiant against the National Government. Although the local papers make no reference with regard to the coming campaign against the neigboring province, it is generally understood that the Cantonese leaders are quite ready to wipe out the last trace of the Kwangsi rebels under the command of Huang Shao-hsiung and other leaders of the Kwangsi Clan. Commander-in-Chief Chiang Kai-shek has given order to the Cantonese generals to launch an attack on Kwangsi without the least delay. However, it is still undecided whether those troops under Chen Chi-tang or Chen Ming-chu will form the vanguards. It will be remembered that General Chen Chi-tang has a long connection with the New Kwangsi Clan, being a follower of Li Chi-shen for a good number of years.

"Over 10,000 troops commanded by General Chen Ming-chu have arrived in Canton for the last few days and are billeted in different parts of the city. These soldiers appear to be well disciplined and equipped. Chen will not come back to resume his duties as chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Government until all his troops have arrived here. As a faithful supporter of Commander-in-Chief Chiang Kai-shek, Chen is willing to send his troops to attack the New Kwangsi Clan. In spite of the apparent unity among the Cantonese generals, it is feared that the Canton forces are too few as compared with the large forces under Huang Shao-hsiung.

"The insurgents are planning to invade Kwangtung through the southern districts and along the West River. Their stronghold is Wuchow, about 250 miles from Canton.

"Another embarrassment is that the red troops under Chu Teh and Miao Tse-tung are attempting to enter Kwangtung via Nan Hsiung on the northern border. They are fighting fiercely with the garrisons north of Nan Hsiung with the object of taking Canton at the time when the Cantonese forces are ready to mobilize into Kwangsi. General Chen Chi-tang has sent telegrams to the military authorities in Fukien and Kiangsi asking them to co-operate in annihilating these communist mercenaries. There is the usual promise that these communists will be cleaned up in half a month, but the matter is not so simple. When General Li Chi-shen was in power in Canton, he never made a serious effort to defeat these red soldiers, always using them as an excuse for the delay in disbanding his own troops.

"At present Li Chi-shen's influence in Kwangtung is completely gone. His right hand man, Mr. Feng Cho-man gave up his post as Provincial Commissioner of Finance, and the job is now taken up by Mr. Fan Chi-wu, a supporter of Chen Ming-chu. The chief of police, General Auyang Kui, is also a close friend of Chairman Chen Ming-chu. Now the Superintendent of Customs, Yung Kwei-ching, was formerly a paymaster in Chen Ming-chu's army. Hence Chen is an important official in Canton today, although he is still a patient at Government Civil Hospital in Hongkong.

"General Hsu Ching-tang, an adherent of Li Chi-shen, has resigned his commission as commander of the second division. The vice-commander, Tang Yin-hua, is asked to take up the post, but he has refused. It is learned that Li Han-yun, a commander in Chang Fa-kuei's Ironsides, will be offered to take over the command left vacant upon the resignation of Hsu Ching-tang.

"Wang Lung-sheng, manager of the Central Bank of Kwangtung, has also sent in his resignation because of his affiliation with Li Chi-shen and the Kwangsi Clan. All the revenues of Kwangtung are deposited with this bank; therefore the post should be given to one loyal to Chen Chi-tang or Chen Ming-chu. There is still a run on this government bank, as a large crowd is seen outside the bank and its branches demanding exchange of their notes for cash.

## Daughters to Share Equally with Sons in Family Fortunes

The right of inheritance will be extended to daughters whether they are married or not, according to a decision reached at a recent meeting of the Judicial Yuan at Nanking. According to the customary practice in China, the female members of a family have not been given a share in the family fortune while married daughters have always been left out of consideration. The new decision which will be incorporated into the civil law of the country, gives the female children of a Chinese family, regardless of whether they are married or not, equal right to share the family fortune with their brothers.

# Opportunities for Expansion of Silk Industry

BY Y. W. LONG

Silk is produced extensively in many places in China, which exports more than half of its production to America and Europe. The Chinese like silk cloth very much as it is light but warm, expensive but durable, insect, proof, glossy, beautiful and soft. Although China is the largest producer of silk in the world, there are still many opportunities for expansion in the industries everywhere in the silk producing districts, or elsewhere.

It may be interesting to note that silk is really produced by the silk-worm, which confines itself by throwing out a silk thread from its mouth and gradually making an egg-shaped box round itself. These egg-shaped boxes are called cocoons, from which the silk thread is spun out for weaving or other purposes. The silk worm after confining itself in the silk cocoon for some time becomes a larva which in due course turns into a moth, which comes out from the cocoon by biting a hole through one end. These moths are males and females. The latter, when full grown, laying small eggs like fish eggs which become baby silk worms after being warmed for a little while. These small silk worms are of a grey color which gradually changes into yellow when they are full grown and ready to throw out silk threads.

There are usually six crops of mulberry leaves in a year; hence silk cocoons are also produced six times during the year. Most cocoons are white in color but a small proportion of the cocoons is golden. The farmers produce the mulberrry trees, the silk worm rearers collect the cocoons, the filatures spin the silk, the weavers make the silk cloths, the embroiderers make the embroideries on the silk cloths,and the tailors make the silk clothes for the rich people. Therefore silk embroidered clothes are expensive, as they are made through the hands of so many classes of workers, who make much money though small amounts of capital are required.

As stated above, with a small capital one can make much profit. The reason for this is briefly as follows:

One can have his own mulberry plantations so that the food for his silk worms is much cheaper. This is one way of making more profit.

For people with more capital it is usual to have several fish ponds in which the excretion and carcasses of the silk worms and mulberry leaf refuse are thrown for the food of the fishes. In this way the fishes grow very rapidly. This is another way for making more profit.

If a silk worm rearer has sufficient capital to run a silk filature of his own, he is not forced to sell his cocoons at cheap rates, as is usually the case. This is one more way of making more profit.

With a capital of $500 one can make about $2,000 a year. With a capital of $1,000, a profit of about $5,000 may be obtained annually. About $30,000 may be earned per year, if $5,000 capital can be used. A quarter of a million dollars is required for running a silk filature working on the cocoons of the same company which produces mulberry leaves and silk worms and rears fishes in ponds at the same time and place. The profit for such a company should be more than one million dollars a year.

The rich oversea Chinese should invest at least some, if not all, of their money in such industries and agriculture in their mother land.

Much land is not cultivated while many ponds are not used as they should be. The poor may be employed to improve these conditions.

With everything steady the rich Chinese should provide more fields for work for their own nationals by investing more money in their own country instead of in foreign countries as at present and then there should be no unemployed in China.

Canton, April 6, 1929.

## More War in China

(*Manchester Guardian, March 27*)

Not the least lamentable of the consequences of war is that the victor sometimes acquires just those characteristics of the vanquished of which he had most disapproved when he began to fight. The war against militarism left the nations which fought it busily arming, and the war against Prussianism provided England with D.O.R.A. (Defense of the Realm Act) There have been in China two vivid illustrations of this melancholy process. The first was in 1911, when, after the overthrow of the Chinese Empire by Republicans, the victorious revolution left China a prey to military governors with the traditions of the old regime but without the coherence and submission to a central authority that had made life tolerable under the Manchus. The second is still on the screen. The civilian, Nationalist organization of the Kuomintang fought to put an end to the partition of China by warring generals. To beat the generals it had to fight. To fight it had to produce a military organization. The generals were not to be tamed by fair words but only by more successful generals. And now, when the flag of the civilian Sun Yat-sen waves in Peking, generals are still in a position to plunge China into civil war. They have beaten the other generals, but in doing so have escaped themselves from the civilian control the existence of which had differentiated their side from that of their opponents and had rallied the whole of patriotic China to their support. Once more there is fighting on the Yangtze River because of the unwillingness of a part to accept the authority of the whole. Once more there is talk of "an expedition to punish," this time an expedition to punish Chiang Kai-shek, as formerly Sun Yat-sen launched his "expeditions to punish" this or that general of whom at the time he had reason particularly to disapprove. At the very moment of a party congress Chiang Kai-shek has arrested a delegate,, the Governor of Kwangtung, who had come to Nanking with the object of settling disputes over the council table. It is therefore possible that by the time these lines are in print Nanking will be in a state of war not only against Hankow but also against Canton.

Civilian control of generals in a country long accustomed to military rule is something that can only be attained by the creation of something stronger than the generals. This, in 1926, when the civilian elements of the Kuomintang were at the strongest, had been created by the profound stirring of the Chinese masses. It was mass movement more than any merely military successes that carried the Kuomintang almost without fighting from Canton to the Yangtze. It was not a Communist movement, though the activities of Russian propagandists had helped in its organization and so roused the forces that were presently to bring about its suppression. It resulted in a split between Right and Left inside the Kuomintang, in which the Left was chiefly conscious of the value of the movement in bringing about the collapse of the independent military chiefs of the north, while the Right was chiefly conscious of the danger lest the movement should become too powerful. The Right accordingly encouraged Chiang Kai-shek to break with the Left, and, for fear lest it should eventually be turned against themselves, blunted the edge of the strongest weapon in their armory against the common enemy. There followed a suppression of "Communists" which went a great deal farther than its first intention; so far, indeed, that even the non-Communist leaders of the Left had to fly the country. The mass movement of the Kuomintang's creation, thus struck by the Kuomintang itself, was so far weakened that it seemed for a time that the Nationalists would be without the strength to sweep northwards to Peking. For this, however, they had sufficient momentum. But they swept forward less as a civilian movement in control of its armies than as a number of armies controlled only by individual generals in temporary mutual agreement.

Suppression, if it does not destroy, drives to extremes the thing suppressed, and Chinese labor in the south may find for itself leaders less clear-sighted than Borodin, who, himself a Commnnist, said that the only Communism at present possible in China was that of people eating rice out of an empty bowl. Chiang Kai-shek may have to fight men whose flag is of more uncompromising color than that of the Kuomintang, of which foreigners complained that it had a Red background. In beating them he will be strengthening himself and not the Kuomintang. It begins to seem probable that the Left members of the Kuomintang were not mistaken when they said that there was no longer anything strong enough to prevent China from becoming once more the bone of contention between soldiers impatient of all authority but their own. At the same time the Japanese are still in Shantung. Chang Chung-chang, the northern militarist, who was defeated by the Nationalist generals, has been allowed to prepare an expedition while safe from his pursuers on Japanese leased territory. He has not been prevented by the Japanese from leaving that territory with a supply of munitions, and he has landed once more in Shantung, where the presence of the Japanese will make it difficult for the Chinese Nationalists to attack him. Nanking may soon be fighting in north, west, and south. Japan meanwhile, on account of the trouble up the Yangtze, has sent three destroyers and a minelayer to Shanghai. The only satisfaction to be felt in contemplation of the gloomy picture is that the anti-foreign feeling which seems to accompany all Chinese internecine struggles will this time be directed against Japan and not against ourselves.

# The Fight For Control of Chamber of Commerce

*(By A Chinese Contributor)*

The recent conflict between the National Salvation Society (formerly the Anti-Japanese Boycott Society) and the General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai has caused much comment among the business men in Shanghai. The reasons and motives behind the conflict are very little known to outsiders except those who are closely acquainted with the two parties concerned. The trouble started on April 20 and up to the present there has been no settlement despite the fact that many meetings have been held by various commercial organs in Shanghai, and many protests have been sent to the Central Government at Nanking by the Committee of the Chamber. The National Salvation Society accused the Chamber of Commerce as being "running dogs" of the imperialists, while the Chamber accused the boycott organization as being responsible for the ransacking of the properties of the General Chamber of Commerce and its staff. The conflict may not mean much to the average person, but the result of it either for good or bad, may exert a deep influence upon other chambers of commerce throughout the country.

The General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai is a little over 30 years old, being the oldest chamber of commerce in the country. Throughout China there are about 3,000 chambers of commerce. If able and honest men are in control of the General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, the other 3,000 chambers of commerce throughout the whole country would be morally uplifted or vice versa. It is a well known fact that the voice of the Chamber carries great weight in the political, social and economic life of the country. In recent years a great deal of good work has been done by the General Chamber of Commerce in bringing Chinese and foreigners closer in respect to Sino-foreign cooperation and has settled many labor strikes and business complications which have developed here. Since the Chamber is purely a commercial institution managed and controlled by business men it has had much influence with the public throughout the whole Country.

The National Salvation Society is a newly organised institution and is closely connected with the Merchants Union (商民協會). Practically speaking these two are one, the chairman and other important officers of these two organizations being the same men. The Merchants Union came into existence in Canton in 1924 when Dr. Sun Yat-sen was in power. It was one of the four unions originally advocated, that is, the Farmers Union, the Laborers Union, the Students Union and the Merchants Union. When the Nationalists captured Shanghai in the spring of 1927, the Merchants Union came in with them. Without any definite duty or power this Union attracted very little attention, and only has gathered a few unimportant guilds under its control, such as the shoelace-makers guild, the tin-can-makers guild, etc. In the spring of 1928 this Union "borrowed" a room in the General Chamber of Commerce building as its office. From that time on constant disputes and quarrels have been taking place. The slogan "Down with the General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai" has appeared in many printed circulars. During the third Congress of the Kuomintang held last March, this Union advocated that the General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai should be placed under the control of the government. Owing to these complications, the Union was requested to move from the Chamber Building. But the Union has remained in the Chamber Building and pays $50 per month as rent.

### Invasion of Chamber Meeting

Agreement had been reached that the Union was permitted to stay in the building and was allowed to hold meetings in any room provided a two-day previous notice was given to the Committee of the General Chamber of Commerce. On April 20th at 4:30 P. M. while the Chamber of Commerce was holding an important meeting, the Union wanted the same room for its meeting. Its request was refused, but was promised the room at another time. In the meantime three committee-men of the Union entered the meeting of the General Chamber of Commerce and were alleged to have broken windows, doors and chairs. On the morning of the 22nd at 8:30 A. M. the National Salvation Society which had borrowed a room on the ground floor took everything away belonging to the General Chamber of Commerce and put in its own furniture. While this was going on, both the Central Government and the District Kuomintang of Shanghai issued a proclamation prohibiting any individuals or organs attacking other organs or individuals not in accordance with law or committing any unlawful act.

From the 22nd to 23rd conditions were not improved so all business transactions in the Chamber were suspended and the Chamber's doors were closed. Meanwhile telegrams were sent to the Central Government, the Central Kuomintang at Nanking and the District Kuomintang of Shanghai for advice. On the 23rd at 4 P. M. the committee of the Chamber telephoned to the police headquarters of Greater Shanghai for police to protect the building of the Chamber of Commerce and in the evening a telephone reply was received saying that the sending of police to protect the Chamber must be decided upon in a meeting at the police headquarters before taking any action. At about 12:30 P. M. on the 24th a mob consisting of about 150 men mostly of the working class attacked the guards of the Chamber by taking away their rifles and broke windows, etc. The real intention of the mob was alleged to be to "kidnap" the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, but they failed and ran away without having done any greal material damage. The mob undoubtedly consisted of paid rowdies.

Had the police headquarters of Greater Shanghai (Chinese) complied with the request of the Chamber and sent police to protect the building, nothing of this nature would have happened, and the trouble might have been adjusted. For the time being the temporary office of the General Chamber of Commerce is located at the Piece Goods Merchants Guild at 27-28 Elgin Road. At the same time the whole building of the General Chamber of Commerce is deserted waiting for a reply from the Nationalist Government. All the Chinese newspayners in Shanghai have been prohibited from printing any notice or statement given by the Chamber concerning the story of the conflict but at the same time the National Salvation Society and the Merchants Union have put many notices in the *Central Daily News*, an official organ of the Kuomintang in accusation of the alleged treachery of the Committee of the Chamber and requesting the Government to punish them. Various commercial bodies, especially the Bankers' Association, the Native Bankers' Guild, and the Chinese Cotton Millowners Association, etc. have passed many resolutions requesting the Central Government to punish the ring-leaders of the mob who attached and ransacked the General Chamber of Commerce in violation of law.

A chamber of commerce should be composed of business men, not politicians. Any popular government should listen to the voice of its commercial bodies and the General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai which is the oldest and also largest in the country should mean more than mere words. Party leaders and non-business men in control of the chamber would change its character. The aim of the recent attack apparently was to obtain power and influence in the local commercial world. There are many Chinese puzzles, but this puzzle is an economic puzzle that is hard to decipher. Obviously the Chambers of Commerce should be controlled by patriotic merchants who work for the best interests of the country. If this is true then the chambers can become a source of strength rather than weakness.

### Secretary of Chamber Protests Against Statements in British Organ

H. S. Hsu, secretary of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, has written to the press protesting against statements made in the *North China Daily News*, British official organ, that the Chinese merchants were going on strike. Mr. Hsu says that there is no truth in such reports.

He says the attitude of the Chamber can be summarized thus: "Our only aim is to seek a fair settlement of the affair by reporting the real facts that have transpired since the occurrence of the incident to the Government and various public bodies. Apart from this we did *not* present any demand to any party. This fact can be borne out by the various telegrams we have thus far addressed to the Government."

Shanghai, May 1, 1929.

## Death of Pioneer Woman Missionary

The American Presbyterian Mission end of last week received news of the death in America of Mrs. Annetta T. Mills well known in China for her work for the Chinese deaf. She first came to China in 1884 as the wife of the Rev. Charles R. Mills, D. D., who was a missionary for many years in Tengchow, Shantung. Mrs. Mills retired from active work in Chefoo at the age of seventy but later spent several years in Nanking, where her son, S. J. Mills, was Dean of the Language School. She was one of those who passed through the trying experiences of March 24, 1927, in Nanking and soon after left for America.

## Dr. C. T. Wang Gives Garden Party

More than 200 residents of Shanghai including members of the Consular Body, local Chinese and foreign officials, and members of the Peiping Diplomatic Corps, attended a garden party at the Shanghai office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1066 Avenue Joffre, on Sunday afternoon, April 28. Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mrs. Wang were hosts. In addition to music there was a program by Chinese sleight-of-hand entertainers. Tea was served at tables on the lawn.

# The Squabble Over the Mongolian Fossils

*(Peking Leader, April 18 and 19)*

If the Chinese Committee for the Preservation of Ancient Objects had spent a good deal of time and much thought on trying to find some method by which they could bring as much discredit on themselves and their country, and alienate as completely as possible the feelings of scientific men throughout the world, they could not possibly have done better than to take the course which they have taken ever since last fall in dealing with the Central Asiatic Expedition headed by Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews.

### I. The Background

Dr. Andrews himself, the American Museum of Natural History with which he is associated, and Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn, the head of that Museum, have shown the utmost friendliness toward China ever since the work of the Expedition started some nine years ago.

They co-operated actively in the plans for the formation of a Museum of Natural History here in Peking—and pledged part of the expenses for getting the proposed Museum started. The Museum did not materialize because of political disturbances in China.

They promised to send to China the duplicate of any fossil remains which they might find—and to send plaster casts of such fossils as were not duplicated in the original finds. Some of the material thus promised already is in Peking; more is coming along as it is prepared.

Dr. Andrews and the American Museum, also, have co-operated in various other important ways with the Geological Museum and the Geological Society of China.

The American Museum, too, has presented to the Geological Museum here a complete set of its publications—a matter involving many thousands of dollars—so that Chinese students of natural history in all its branches might have the most complete and up-to-date published material available for their use.

Why did the American Museum do this? Certainly not because of any legal obligation, nor because of any moral responsibility.

The Central Asiatic Expedition has been and is financed entirely by American money; its work is solely for the benefit of science and in no sense commercial; its activity is not depriving China of anything of which the Chinese knew before the Expedition started or which is of the slightest commercial value to China—or scientific value either, for that matter, with the facilities for such studies non-existent as they are in this country.

Moreover, the return to China by the American Museum of duplicate fossils and plaster casts of originals would give China the effective equivalent, from a scientific point of view, of every thing of value in the results of the Expedition's work—and that return would mean considerable added expenses for the American Museum. Yet this material would cost China nothing.

Why was all this done? From one motive only—the leaders of the American Museum have had a most friendly feeling toward China, and they have wanted to help the Chinese to get scientific work of this sort started.

The American Museum, as a scientific institution, financed the Expedition because it wanted to promote man's knowledge of the past of the world, and the Museum's gain came from the fact that it was making this contribution to the promotion of such knowledge. Certainly the Museum made no money out of the Expedition; instead, it has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars on this work.

But there never has been the slightest inclination on the Museum's part to keep its discoveries secret, nor any unreadiness to share with others facilities which these findings gave for further study of the world's past. The fact that duplicate fossils or plaster casts of those of which there are no duplicates are being sent to China, amply proves this—and, besides, shows a willingness to help the Chinese to develop similar work which at the least is distinctly generous since the sending of these duplicates and casts involves considerable expense and is no possible advantage to the American Museum.

It might be remarked that the attitude and actions of the Central Asiatic Expedition and of the American Museum have been wholeheartedly appreciated by the Chinese of real scientific understanding and education, as well by many others of the leaders in educational and political fields.

That is the background. Against it this group calling itself the Chinese Committee for the Preservation of Ancient Objects has staged two performances which show a lack of understanding of the nature of the work which the Central Asiatic Expedition is doing, of the great and lasting benefit to China from that work and of the active demonstrations of good will by the Expedition and American Museum leaders which seem almost incredible.

### II. Unjustified Interference

Unfortunately, it is true that between failure to keep up buildings, and commercial and other shipments abroad of art treasures, China has lost not a little from her rich inheritance of cultural objects. Some sort of movement to preserve these has been advocated for years by many who have appreciated the greatness of China's culture and have regretted the passing of the finer artistic products of that culture from the land which gave them birth.

When it became known last summer that a Committee for the Preservation of Cultural Objects had been formed, therefore, the move was welcomed by all real friends of this country.

That welcome would have continued and increased had the Society devoted itself to the purposes which its title indicated. This it did not do.

The Society, in fact, remained unknown except to a few until, last autumn, some of its members suddenly attracted attention by demanding that eighty-seven cases of fossils collected during the summer of 1928 by the Central Asiatic Expedition should be taken over by Chinese on the ground that these fossils were "cultural objects" and so should not be allowed to go a broad. All sorts of absurd statements were made by spokesmen for the Committee. These included charges that the scientific work of the Expedition was only a blind for prospecting for minerals, that Dr. Andrews and his associates were engaged in secret and nefarious mineral explorations, that the cases in question contained not fossils but valuable minerals which were to be smuggled out of the country.

Such charges against an Expedition of this sort, backed by an institution like the American Museum of Natural History, were so utterly absurd that they should have evoked nothing but derisive laughter against those who made them—plus, if necessary, emphatic condemnation of the makers by other Chinese.

Instead, the statements—and particularly the demand that these fossils should be kept in China because they were "cultural objects", and even though they could not be properly studied—got enough serious consideration to make necessary long negotiations and, finally, action by the Nanking government before they were released to the Expedition.

That was bad enough, but it was not all.

When plans began to be made for the Expedition's visit to Mongolia this summer, the Committee again stepped in. It demanded that the Expedition must have a Chinese co-director and other Chinese members, to be named by the Society and that the co-director must be paid a salary and expenses for further work with the Museum in America—the money all to be furnished by the Expedition. It also demanded that any fossils secured should be gone over here in Peking, and that at least one of the duplicated specimens must be left here. There were other demands, but these were the main points.

Remember that the Expedition already was sending to China duplicate specimens and cases of others of which only one had been found, so that in due course China would have as complete a set as the Museum in New York itself. Furthermore, there are no facilities in Peking for adequate study of fossils, and no comparative material.

In the circumstances—especially since all the money for the Expedition was being furnished by Americans—the ordinary person would think that the Committee would consider itself fortunate if, in response to a courteous request, it were allowed to send along with the Expedition assistants who could benefit by the opportunity for study, with the Committee paying these men's expenses. But no. There must be a Chinese co-director, and other Chinese—all paid and supported by the Expedition.

### Effect of the Demands

In the course of prolonged negotiations, Dr. Andrews agreed to this demand as to Chinese with the Expedition.

Agreement with the second demand obviously was impossible.

There is, for one thing, no way to determine exactly, here in Peking, whether a given fossil is a duplicate of one already found or an original—to make that determination material for detailed comparison is necessary and that material is not here. Besides, before the determination can be made elaborate preparation of the material and much study are essential. And even in the case of approximate duplications, the more specimens that are nearly alike which can be compared, the

*(Continued on page 437)*

# Sino-Japanese Positions Unchanged, But Agree to Negotiate

The Chinese and Japanese Governments made public notes on May 1, whereby they agree shortly to open negotiations for a new Sino-Japanese Commerical Treaty replacing the treaty which expired in 1926, but which has been a source of controversy between the two governments since that time. An inspection of the two notes which are printed here with indicates that while the two governments agree to open negotiations for a new treaty, they still maintain their positions regarding the interpretation of the so-called expiration clause in the old treaty, the Japanese agreeing to negotiate "in accordance with the provisions of the existing treaty and on that basis propose its revision", while the Chinese Note expresses the "hope that in the shortest possible time a new Treaty might be concluded on the basis of equality and mutual respect for sovereign rights."

### The Japanese Note

The Japanese Minister has the honor, by the instruction of his Government, to communicate the following to the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Government of China in reply to the latter's memorandum of August 14, 1928, on the subject of the Sino-Japanese Commercial Treaty.

"1. The National Government of China, founding solely on the Chinese text, construe Art. 26 of the Sino-Japanese Commercial Treaty as providing that in case either of the Contracting Parties declares its intention of revising the Treaty and negotiation upon such revision is actually entered into within six months after the lapse of ten years, the Treaty shall no longer remain in effect; and they contend that in as much as the Government at Peking, in their note of Oct. 20, 1926, proposed the revision of the Treaty, making at the same time a reservation of the rights that would automatically accrue to them in case a new Treaty should not be concluded within six months as provided for in the old Treaty, they are unable to consent to the extension of the currency of the Treaty.

"As was shown, however, in the note of the Japanese Minister under date of July 31, 1928, it is quite clear both from the Japanese and English texts that in case the negotiations respecting the revision of the Treaty and the Tariff are to remain in force another ten years.

"The Japanese Government can not but deeply regret that there should be any discrepancy of views upon a proivision so free from ambiguity. If there is really any room for different interpretations between the Japanese and Chinese texts, the English text, by Art. 28 of the Treaty, is made decisive; and the English text, as above stated, being in complete accord with the Japanese.

"The Japanese Government feel confirmed in the correctness of their construction. Furthermore, as pointed out in their memorandum of July 31, 1928, the Japanese Government, in accepting by their note of November 10, 1927 the proposal of the Peking Government for the revision of the Treaty made it clear that by virtue of Article 26 of the Treaty they declined to admit the Chinese reservation above mentioned, a point which they did not fail to emphasize at each succeeding extension of the period of negotiations. That being the the case, the so-called reservation of the National Government can not in any way have modified the provision of the Treaty or have affected its validity.

"2. It would seem that the National Government, taking it as absolutely permissible both in law and by usage to repudiate or suspend a Treaty in reliance on the "principle of altered circumstances", on the one hand, propose the fundamental revision of the Sino-Japanese Commercial Treaty and, on the other, endeavour to maintain, on that principle, their contention regarding the lapse of the Treaty as set forth in their note of July 19, 1928.

"But not only is the so-called principle of altered circumstances incapable of being regarded as an established rule of law in international relations, but the admission of such a principle would render almost all Treaties liable to repudiation at the pleasure of either of the Contracting Parties, thus shaking the very foundations of international law. Nor is there any precedent where such a principle has ever had actual application. That there exists a specific provision concerning the validity of the Treaty shows, not that the possibility of circumstances being altered in the future was not taken into consideration, but that care was taken that no such alteration of circumstances should of itself render the Treaty null and void,

"3. While the Japanese Government find it impossible to recede from the position they have hitherto taken on the question of the validity of the Sino-Japanese Commercial Treaty, they not only regard with deepest sympathy the desire of the National Government to effect a revision of the Treaty as soon as possible and so to enhance the friendly relationship between the two countries but shall entertain the hope that the Chinese people may speedily achieve their great task of constructing a new regime on a sound basis, so that there may be harmony and tranquility at home and cordial intercourse with Japan.

"Should, therefore, the National Government show themselves so far regardful of mutual good relations between Japan and China as to consent to Sino-Japanese relations in accordance with the provisions of the existing Treaty and on that basis propose its revision, the Japanese Government would be quite prepared to entertain such proposal and enter into negotiations with a view to effecting such revision of the Treaty as may be deemed appropriate."

### The Chinese Note

"The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the National Government of China has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the memorandum of the Japanese Legation under date of 26th inst., the contents of which have been carefully noted.

"The views and assertions of the National Government in regard to the construction of the Sino-Japanese Commercial Treaty were fully and clearly set forth in the memorandum addressed to the Japanese Minister under the date of August 14, 1928. The question of the validity of the Treaty as stated before, is therefore so plain as hardly to call for further argument. Moreover, as understanding has been reached between the two Governments in regard to their difference of views on the legal side of the question, the Minister has no intention to discuss the matter any further. Accordingly, the National Government are ready immediately and in all sincerity to enter into negotiations, in the hope that in the shortest possible time a new Treaty might be concluded on the basis of equality and of mutual respect for sovereign rights."

---

## The Annual Report of the Directors of the Radio Corporation of America

The Directors of the Radio Corporation of America report the year 1928 to have been the most successful in the history of the company. More radio apparatus was sold and more radiograms handled than in any previous year, and the earnings of the communications business for the first time were sufficient to meet the dividends on its Preferred stock. Facilities have been increased and the final preliminary steps for entering the domestic telegraph field have been taken. The gross income for 1928 was G$101,851,603.18 and the net income G$23,661,989.72, more than double that of 1927.

The Report of the Directors was published in New City, March 1. In it announcement was made of the personnel for 1929. The Directors this year are Owen D. Young, Chairman of the Board and James G. Harboard, President. David Sarnoff was elected Executive Vice-President; Colonel Manton Davis, Vice-President and General Attorney; Joseph L. Ray Vice-President and General Sales Manager and Dr. Alfred Goldsmith, Vice-President and Chief Broadcast Engineer.

In December, 1928, the Corporation had three international radio circuits in operation. The Transatlantic circuit includes the countries of Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, France, Germany, Poland, Italy, Holland, Belgium, Turkey, Portugal, and Liberia. On the West Indies and South America circuit are Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela (Caracas), Venezuela (Marrcaibo), Dutch Guiana, Porto Rico, Dutch West Indies (Curacao), St. Martin and Cuba. Transpacific service reaches Hawaii, Japan, Philippines, Dutch East Indies, French Indo-China, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Australia.

---

## Powers Cancel Embargo on Arms into China

The British Foreign Office announced last week that the Diplomatic Body in Peking had unanimously agreed to cancel the Agreement of 1919 by which the leading Powers undertook to restrain their nationals from exporting arms to China. A communique points out that as practically all the signatories have concluded treaties recognising the National Government, the Arms Embargo Agreement has become anomalous, particularly in view of the fact that it expressly lasts "until the establishment of a Government whose authority is recognised in the whole country."

# Heralding the Cooperative Movement in China

BY HAN LIH WU

Mr. Sidney Webb, in a lecture on "The Shrinking World" some two years ago before a Fabian gathering which I was privileged to attend, declared that one of the few hopes of the world's future lay in the widening of the Cooperative movement. This was then, of course, an apparent truth to me, but it was an apparent truth to me only intellectually: I did not—up to that moment and a little afterwards--realize the practical and important role which that movement plays in the destinies of men. Presently I bought and read a book or two concerning the history and other phases of the Cooperative movement and no lasting or invigorating effect was left on me either. But a singular event in British politics which happened in the same year produced in me what Mr. Webb's words and voluminous books failed to produce—a searching and lively interest in the movement; I at once realized the significance and the extent of the Cooperative movement in modern States. That event was the decision made by the Cooperative Party—organized by some four and a half million members of various Cooperative Societies—to join the Labour Party.

It is indeed an interesting as well as anomalous spectacle that, of all the various movements that have been introduced into China, the Cooperative movement should not be an early and a conspicuous one. This might, of course, be explained by the fact that the Cooperative movement has a taint of Socialism about it, and that, under the Peking regime, any socialistic project was a dangerous thing to lay hands on. But, one surmises, there must be some other explantion, for even the Peking regime did not, in ordinary times, at least, censor ideas and thoughts put on paper, and a thorough perusal of the catalogues of various publishers of the last several years tells us that books on the Cooperative movement were conspicuously lacking. That it is not because nobody had ever before learnt of the existence of the Cooperative movement we are almost certain. Nor, again, is it a feasible explanation to say that it was a chance omission-for even if so, it has probably a reason behind it.

But we are not driven to an impasse, and the reasons are not far to seek. In the first place, the Cooperative movement, it must be conceded, is a matter-of-fact and business-like movement which is in striking contrast to padagogical and emotive Socialist movements. So while there must be many Chinese who have learnt of the existence of the Cooperative movement, probably only a few have really taken an active interest in it. It is certainly not exciting. In the second place, the Cooperative movement, while it is by no means new, has come to assume practical magnitude only in the last ten years or so and that which is important to note is that probably few of our Chinese have ever witnessed or been deeply impressed by actualities in the movement. And, as one of the reasons that may account for the general ignorance of the movements's actualities, I may add that, during the several years I was studying and traveling in England, France, and America, I had personally known no Chinese student who was making any sort of intimate study of the Cooperative movement until last year when I finally came to Japan where I met one enthusiastic but, alas, eccentric Hunanese—whose eccentricity, they told me, was entirely due to financial strain, provincial scholarships being denied to him on grounds one could easily guess—who was making desperate efforts to become associated with a huge Japanese Farmers' Cooperative. Then, in the third place, it should be remembered that the introduction of the Cooperative movement can be made effective only by the exacting labour of initiating a cooperative enterprise which probably few Chinese had the courage and understanding to do.

### Cooperation Begun in China

Here, however, an explanatory note must immediately be inserted. By what I have said, I must not be taken to mean that the general lack of understanding and interest in the Cooperative movement in China is past history, or, otherwise, that many Chinese have suddenly come to know it intimately and are zealous to usher it in and help it grow. Of course there must be more—as there shall be many more—understanding and enthusiastic persons than ever before. Even so, the above implications are as yet far from being justifiable. Nevertheless, however few such understanding and enthusiastic persons there may be, the Cooperative movement is here and now and it is this fact that we need ponder. We ask, how has it come? and what is its prospect?

Credit is certainly due to the Kuomintang for the impetus it has given to the rise of many socially-uplifting and politically-educative movements, such as the house-cleaning and literacy movements, of which the Cooperative movement is one. The *raison d'etre* of the Kuomintang's lead and support given to the Cooperative movement can easily be seen. Is not the movement a necessary part of Dr. Sun's economic programme? Is not the movement an important means in the avoidance of a conflict of labour and capital? Is it not moreover true that even under a Socialist or Communist regime, the Cooperative movement would still be a relevant part of the good of the community? And so at a plenary session of the Second Kuomintang Central Executive Council last year, it was resolved that five urgent social movements should immediately be launched by the National Government, of which the Cooperative movement was one. Previous to this, however, much propaganda work had already been done by a Cooperative Movement Society which since its birth the year before last has issued many useful pamphlets on the subject under consideration, and credit is certainly due to its members for the unfailing interest and increasing zest they have so far shown.

### The First Cooperatives

So it may be said that the years 1927 and 1928 marked respectively the unofficial and official birth in China of the Cooperative movement on paper. But on paper it did not rest as it was the fatal fate of so many other projects and movements to do. It bore fruits and commendable fruits, within a comparatively short time. Notable among them are two which are quite worthy of mentioning. The first is the Capital Consumers' Cooperative Society, whose charter members are most of them prominent members of the Government and with whose names the general public is familiar. It is their hope to own a huge Cooperative store and to run such business as is most beneficial to the public and its members. The second is the Nanking City Government Employees' Cooperative Society, membership in which is compulsory for those who are serving the city mayor, secretaries, heads of departments, clerks, and all. Each of them is, by regulation, to contribute a certain sum as premium, and interest will be paid on it after the business starts. Other important projects on this line that deserve passing remark are the Farmers' Cooperative Training School to be opened and directed by the Ministry of Mining and Agriculture, the Kiang-su Government Employees' Cooperative Society, and the General Cooperative Training School to be opened and directed by the Ministry of Interior.

Of the future of the Cooperative movement in China, as of the future of anything, no one has sure knowledge. But, with a thorough understanding of Chinese society, one can at least gamble on a prophesy. Personally I should like to utter a word of warning. Too much optimism is not justifiable. The Chinese people have been famed for their utter incapacity to cooperate among themselves. This is a fact which ill-willed foreigners are, of course, often too prone to exaggerate, but it is not a bit the less serious because of that. This warning is uttered for progress seems to have been made over-time, and it seems to be a tendency among the zealous and young reformers to jump at talk-easy plans and projects. Plenty of things there are that ought to be done, and they surely can be done, but, meanwhile, as always, it is a good thing to remember —platitudes they may be—that change can not be made overnight, that a five-minutes' zeal is worse than none; and that the slow process of Education, painful subject as it is, must, after all, be given the supreme attention and effort that are its due.

## Principal Points in Proposed Corporation Law

The following are the sailent features of the proposed Corporation Law which was passed at a meeting of the Law Drafting Committee of the Legislative Yuan at Nanking, April 25:—

1. Recognized corporations may come under the following four classifications: (1) Companies with unlimited liability; (2) Companies with shareholders of both limited and unlimited liability; (3) Joint Stock Companies with limited liability and (4) Guaranty Companies with limited liability.

2. The period for which any corporation will remain effective shall be expressly provided for in its regulations.

3. Partnership companies of a financial character (such as banks) with five partners or other commercial enterprises having ten partners shall be regarded as corporations.

4. No corporation shall be at the same time a shareholder with unlimited liability in another corporation.

5. Supervisors of a corporation need not necessarily be shareholders of the corporation.

# Wanhsien Wood Oil Production

BY L. LORNSTEN

*(Meifoo Shield, Shanghai, for April)*

AS requested I send you herewith some information with regard to wood oil production in this area. The information is not complete, however, as I have not been able as yet to secure complete data as to the territory in which the wood oil tree is grown, how long the Chinese have known the use of wood oil, how it was discovered and for what uses except as a waterproofing for their junks and for domestic lighting purposes it was used.

Wood Oil (or *Tung* Oil which is the name used in the U. S.) is obtained from the seeds of the tree of that name. (Also called the Chinese Varnish Tree. Latin name *Aleuritès Cordate.*) This is a deciduous tree with soft wood, low growth and a bushy appearance, the leaves of which are of varying shapes and sizes. The tree seems to be very hardy as it grows and thrives in almost any kind of soil, and is free from disease or insect pests.

The fruit of this tree is about the size of a small orange, and consists of an outer shell or husk with five large seeds or kernels inside. The wood oil is extracted from the seeds.

Wood Oil production in China, in spite of the quantity produced, is a haphazard affair, as no effort has been made to increase or improve either the quantity or quality, owing to the belief among the country people that a planted seed of this tree, or a transplanted seedling will not grow, or if it does grow such tree will not produce oil. New trees, therefore, only grow where a seed happens to fall and is not discovered before it has sprouted. Also, no organized effort has been made to improve the method of extraction of the oil.

At the present time the whole industry is what may be termed a home industry; that is, every small farmer has a few trees from which he gathers the fruit, when he has time to do so. Owing to the fact that the fruit does not spoil and that the quality of the oil is not affected, either by hanging on the trees longer than necessary or by laying on the ground, if the fruit should fall down, there is no restricted season for gathering the fruit. The number of trees owned by each farmer depends a great deal on how much arable land the farmer owns, as the trees are only allowed to grow where other crops can not be grown.

When the fruit is gathered it is dumped into a stone basin or a depression in the ground, and is left to soak in water for as much as two weeks, so that the outer shell begins to rot. The seeds or kernels are then removed and dried in the sun; after which they are brought down to small native mills and sold for from $2.00 per *tou*, (A *tou* here is 30 catties or roughly 40 lbs.) to $3.00 per *tou* according to price of wood oil on the market. One *tou* will produce about 12 catties of oil.

The mills are small family affairs, with from four to a dozen coolies working. The Chinese method of extracting the oil is very primitive. A large log is hollowed through in the center so that it forms a large slot lengthwise in the log. A movable rammer with an iron head is made so that it fits in the slot, and travels lengthwise along the slot when wedges are driven in at one end of it.

### Extraction of the Oil

The seeds are first dried to eliminate any moisture from the outside of the seeds. They are then pounded up into a powder and then placed into a wooden pan and steamed until very hot; then straw is placed on the ground inside an iron ring, the straw coming up on the sides, the heated mass is then poured on this straw until the ring is full, the straw brought over the top and the whole tamped down to a solid cake. These cakes are then placed on edge into the slot in the log; that is, a number of cakes at a time, depending on the length of machine used. The rammer is then set hard up against the cakes and the wedges placed in position and these are driven in with a swinging log; which is suspended from the framing overhead by a rope. The oil runs down into large stone basins and from these is bailed into large woven bamboo baskets which are lined inside with paper to make them oil tight.

This method of extraction is very unsatisfactory as only about 80% of the oil is extracted, also, owing to the oil contents in the residue this is not very satisfactory for use as a fertilizer.

The small mills then sell their products to local dealers; who again sell, through their brokers, to the various exporters in Wanhsien or other export centers.

Price and quality vary according to the demand and quantity of spot stock on the market. It is a recognized fact that quality suffers in direct ratio to the increase in price. The higher the price the more adulterants are used. The most common adulterants used are vegetable oils of various kinds, cheap lubricating oils, water and China's old standby "plain mud." The latter is used to increase the weight, as all oil is sold by weight. This adulteration is common practice, and is evidently recognized as quite legitimate, and part of the game, so it is entirely up to the buyer to see that he is not cheated too b adly

In normal times, when banditry or political conditions do not interfere too much with inland traffic, the prices range from Tls. 12.00 to Tls. 18.00 per picul according to demand; while at other times the price may go over Tls. 30.00 per picul. At the present time the price is quoted as Tls. 22.40 per picul on the local market, and this is partly owing to political conditions and partly to the small stock available, as it is near the end of the season. The new crop will not be on the market for another month, say about the middle of November.

### Loading for Export

Since the shipping season started in April, we have shipped by our own vessels 8676.92 tons for wood oil interests and we have another 200 tons on hand ready to ship. This oil has all been handled through this installation; that is, the oil has been brought down to the installation in baskets, on large lighters or cargo boats. The oil is then dumped into a dump tank on a permanent lighter which is anchored at the installation, and pumped through fine wire screening, (mosquito netting) into the storage tank on shore. A pump and engine is installed on this lighter for that purpose. Loading a steamer from our tank is a very simple matter, as all that is required is to connect the hose, open a couple of valves and the oil flows by gravity.

The time taken in loading is on an average of 80 tons per hour, from our storage tank. This oil is also very clean as it has been strained and heated. Loading other cargo such as is usually shpped in baskets and has to be dumped into the tanks on our ships, is a very filthy job for everybody; the ship included. This class of cargo also gives considerable trouble when the ship is discharging, as the pump valves get clogged up with all sorts of foreign matter, such as bamboo sticks and straw, as these cargoes are not strained in any way.

Wanhsien Customs records show the following exports, from 1920 up to September 18th 1928.

| *1920* | *1921* | *1922* |
|---|---|---|
| 2,708 tons | 3,805 tons | 13,708 tons |
| *1923* | *1924* | *1925* |
| 14,543 tons | 16,288 tons | 14,757 tons |
| *1926* | *1927* | *1927—to Sept. 18* |
| 10,617 tons | 11,517 tons | 15,965 tons |

Practically all other wood oil is shipped in wooden tubs holding about 1.75 piculs, or in woven bamboo baskets which are lined on the inside with paper to make them oil tight, and are of about the same size as the tubs. This cargo takes up a lot of space not to mention the fact that a great deal of labour is required to load and discharge the steamers. A few of the latest steamers constructed for upper river traffic have included tank space in their requirements; but this in insignificant as neither of them have over 50 tons of tank space.

Information from the United States indicates that considerable experimental planting of wood oil (*Tung* Oil as it is called there) trees has been carried on there for a considerable period, and that actual planting for commercial development purposes has been made during the last five years around Gainesville, Florida. The plantings made in that section is given as follows:

1923—14,000 trees; 1924—39,000 trees; 1925—102,000 trees; 1926—200,000 trees; 1927—300,000 trees and spring of 1928—400,000 trees, or a total number of 1,055,000 trees. The total acreage planted is about 4,000 acres.

During 1927 about 30,000 trees came into bearing and this number is expected to increase to about 160,000 at the end of 1928.

The principal people interested in this development work are the American Tung Oil Corporation (this Corporation was formed by the "Educational Bureau of the American Paint and Varnish Industry"), and the Alacha Tung Oil Company which is composed of members of a Paint and Varnish Company at Cateret, New Jersey.

The first company is the largest; but both are supported by the Paint and Varnish Industry, and there seems to be an unusual attitude on their part to be as helpful as possible to the new comer in the development field.

The use of wood oil (*Tung* Oil) is principally in the Paint and Varnish Industry. It is used in all or practically all waterproof paints and varnishes, as well as in the manufacture of Linoleum and Oil Cloth and as an ingredient in a preparation for the dressing of leather. The U. S. Department of Commerce reports that recently it has been used extensively in the manufacture of Nitrocellulose Lacquers, where it is heated in

*(Continued on page 437)*

# Reforms on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway

Since the dismissal of Mr. Tappenden, considerable interest in, and a greal deal of publicity for, the Shanghai-Nanking Railway have ensued. But the truth of the whole situation was not known until Minister Sun Fo, acting in the interests of the Railway, appointed a Commission to investigate into the matter. The Commission was composed of Dr. T. C. Yen and C. S. Liu, Councillors of the Ministry, J. K. Choy, director of the Department of Railway Administration, Robert S. Norman James Lockhart, John N. Wier, advisers to the Ministry, and Dr. P.H. Lo, member of the Board of Commissioners of the Shanghai-Nanking Line, with T. C. Yen as Chairman. The work of the Commission was to solve the following problems:

1. Whether in the purchase of coal and other materials, any irregularities have occurred and the means of improvement thereof.

2. The causes of delays to the trains and the question of responsibility.

3. Whether the General Manager and the other foreign officers are competent, and whether they have over-stepped the scope of their duties, acted without authority, neglected the orders of the authorities, and other irregularities.

4. Where the Loan Agreement and the Working Agreement need revision, and how they are to be revised so that the best results may be attained.

After having made a thorough investigation, the Commission made voluminous reports to Minister Sun. The gist of them may be summed up as follows:

*Irregularities in the Stores.* The present godowns in the chief store at Woosung are inadequate for the needs of the Railways. Two perfectly good godowns which might be advantageously employed for storage have been lying idle for a long time. The weigh-bridge, though available for taking coal deliveries, was not used at all. Instead, a slow and inefficient method of taking coal deliveries by means of baskets was used. That led to a great deal of leakage. No coal yard, suitable for the purpose, exists at Woosung.

For many years before the present administration, only one fine of ten cents per ton was ever levied on the contractors the the supply of coal, although it was very much inferior to for guaranteed standard and originally a fine of $1.60 per ton was recommended. The specifications for coal were not outlined in such a way as to make them easily complied with locally. The stipulations of penalties, in cases where the specifications are not fulfilled, were not strictly enforced.

Cases are frequent where irregularities and disobedience of Ministerial instructions obtained in store purchasing. The General Manager even went so far as to ratify an unauthorized and illegal transaction of nearly $200 000 by the late Chief Storekeeper, Mr. Cook. This indicates the extent of slackness on the part of the general Management. The General Manager consistently hampered the purchase of the Da-Qun-Lun coal and took the Fushun coal from Old Yung Chong although the Managing Director's instructions were to purchase the former.

*Recommendations for the Stores.* The Shanghai-Nanking Line consumes annually about 100,000 tons of coal and the Shanghai-Hengchow-Ningpo Line about 80,000 tons. Both together cost more than $2,000,000. The Commission recommended that some arrangement be made whereby coal may be purchased direct from the mines instead of through the coal dealers in Shanghai. It found that the Chung Hsin coal seemed to be most suitable from the analyses made and in view of the location of the different mines. But, to remove the monopoly of the sale now belonging to the Ta-Lu Coal Company, the Commission recommended to have some arrangement made whereby the loan made to the mines by the company may be repaid so that the railway may be free to buy direct from the mining company. Such means will lower the price, make the quality uniform and obtain a steady supply of coal.

It is also recommended that a new system of taking delivery, storing, and issuing of coal should be established to prevent irregularities as much as possible and that once the coal is issued to the engine sheds it be placed under the charge of the Locomotive Department instead of remaining under the Store Department.

*Irregularities In Traffic.* In traffic matters, the Commission found that the management has persistently evaded its responsibilities. The weigh-bridge of the Railway which has been out of order for a number of years and reports on defective conditions of which have been repeatedly made, stands unrepaired. The reliance on the small scale, in exclusion to weigh-bridges, has made it impossible to have a complete check on the weight of goods consignments. The investigation revealed a great number of instances of very considerable excess weight over the recorded weight.

Train delays for the past year, from January 1928 to January 1929 were frequent, amounting to 82% of the total number of trains run. Of these delays 50% were due to crossing and waiting, 24% to running slow, and the rest to other causes. The readers may here be reminded that for about ten months very little account of these delays was published and no effort of any kind to minimize them was ever made by the authorities concerned. The new Railway authorities, in view of the cornering of the coal supply by local dealers together with alleged glaring irregularities therewith, had to try to break up the ring by using Shantung coal mixed with that from the Fushun mines. Records show that train delays have been happening throughout the year as well as in previous years, but only aggravated during last January. The causes of these delays were:—

1. Failure of the Store Department to have the coal mixed according to specified proportion.

2. The numbers of coaches, were and sometimes of private cars, attached to the trains are too great.

3. During the winter months slippery rails were prevalent.

It is true that Shantung coal is high in ash and easily clinkers when used alone, but this could have been avoided if the mixture had been faithfully carried out.

Other irregularities were discovered which reflect on the efficiency of the general management, such as the granting of exclusive rights and special privileges to certain companies to transport specie and parcels. The general management should be held accountable for the responsibilities entrusted to it and more definite regulations should be framed and strictly carried out in order to prevent the recurrence of similar irregularities. Recommendations on the general management will be dealt with separately.

*Engineering, the Most Unsatisfactory Department.* The present water supply system is very unsatisfactory. The fish-plates are too thin in section to match the 85-lb. rails. The spacing of sleepers is too far apart. Most stations are inadequate to meet the present passenger traffic. The Managing Director has no knowledge of repairing works and new minor works are now given to a few contractors who generally monopolize them; nor is he able to keep a check on any capital engineering work in progress.

In the Mechanical or Locomotive Department, it was found that the grate bars now in use for the locomotives are not suitable; that the 52 locomotives of the Railway are not sufficient to meet the demands of traffic; that there are no machine tools at any of the engine sheds, so that when repair work of any kind is required, the engine has to run to the Woosung workshop; that there is no car repair shop, all car repairs being conducted in the open; and that the shops at Woosung are very inadequate, poorly equipped and badly located, being at one end of the line.

*Recommendations for the Engineering Department.* The Managing Director should be fully informed of any work already or yet to be given out, and have the right to voice his approval or disapproval of any proposed work. Public tenders should be called for making repairs and new works costing over a certain specific amount as set down by the Regulation promulgated by the Ministry of Railways.

Any work on the rebuilding of the Nanking station should be of a temporary nature. The question of removing it to a more suitable location, preferably into the city of Nanking, should be taken up and dealt with.

Emphasis must be made on the necessity of changing the rigid fire bars of the locomotives to rocking bars so that coal obtainable in the country can be used with efficiency. The change will cost only about $600 per locomotive, as estimated by the locomotive Superintendent, and it is to be regreted that this has not been done before. A careful study of the fire box and ash pans should also be made when ordering new locomotives.

Instead of double-tracking the Line, the Commission recommended the purchase of more locomotives, the installation in the various engine sheds of sufficient machinery to take care of light repairs, and the building of a car repair shop of up-to-date design so that cars can be repaired under protection against bad weather.

The Commission also recommended that the removal of the workshops and stores at Woosung to a more suitable place be considered before spending any sum of money on their extension. As Woosung will inevitably develop into a shipping port, the space now occupied by these workshops will be required for traffic purposes and their location is not central enough for efficient use. Strong recommendation on their removal was made.

*Accounting.* This department was found in rather good

condition as far as the working of the accounting system in the office is concerned. Since the lack of time prevented the Commission to make an intensive study of the organization and its working outside of the office, recommendation on sending out travelling auditors directly responsible to the Ministry to check all accounts in the office as in the stations was made.

*Unfair Treatment in Medical Attention.* The medical officer, being a member of a British medical firm, spends very little time on the Railway. Arrangements for Railway in-patients in Shanghai and other localities along the line are inadequate. Discrimination has been made among the railway employees, the foreign staff being allowed to choose their own hospital and doctors at the Railway's expense. The medical department, on the whole, is inefficient.

*Recommendation for the Medical Department.* This department, together with its personnel should be completely reorganized. In order to faithfully and efficiently execute his duties, the chief medical officer should be a qualified full-time doctor, preferably a Chinese as he has to do mainly with Chinese employees. A careful survey of all hospitals in Shanghai should be made and the most suitable one selected for Railway patients in the locality. All the hospitals and dispensaries including the personnel should be thoroughly surveyed and reorganized when necessary. All Railway employees, regardless of nationality, should be accorded the same medical service.

*General Irregularities.* It has been shown that after investigation of the various departments, the general management has in some respects over-stepped the scope of its duties, acted without authority, neglected the orders of the authorities and committed other irregularities detrimental to the interests of the Railway. The refusal to pay house rent, the taking of privileged leave by the General Manager, the appointment of a travelling auditor without the Managing Director's sanction, the reluctance of the General Manager to deal with the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank for loss sustained in connection with stolen and forged checks, and the unhealthy and adverse criticism of the General Manager and the Traffic Manager toward the Ministerial Order requiring the joint signature of the departmental chiefs and the assistant chiefs are singular instances of the General Management's irregularities.

*General Recommendations.* "In short, the investigation of the Commission discloses a long record of differences between the Chinese and foreign interests of the Railway, which differences clearly impair the efficiency of the service and are as detrimental to those financially concerned in the Railway as they are to the Chinese Government." The Commission believed that these can be largely attributed to the existing Loan and Working Agreements. Although the basic solution lies in the revision of these agreements, the following temporary measures for the improvement of the existing conditions are recommeded:—

"1. The office of General Manager should be abolished, as its existence leads to delay and duplication of work, confusion and friction, and the concurrent holding of the office of Engineer-in-Chief and General Manager deprives the Railway of a system of checking so desirable in efficient management.

"2. The powers delegated to the Managing Director by the Board of Commissioners should be clearly defined, so that no question of subjecting his actions to the review of the Board could possibly arise. In case of disagreement between Chinese and British members, the matter should be referred to the proper governmental agencies whose decision shall be final.

"3. The appointment and dismissal of all officials and employees of the Railway should be made by the Managing Director, with the exception of the Engineer-in-Chief and Chief Accountant, who may be nominated by the Corporation and appointed by the Managing Director. The title of Engineer-in-Chief should be replaced by that of Chief Engineer, who will be in charge of Maintenance of Way and Works.

"4. All officials and employees should be accorded the same treatment, without any discrimination whatsoever.

"5. Joint responsibility for all payments should be accepted by the Managing Director and the Chief Accountant.

"6. The provision in reference to the purchase of foreign materials, the payment of loans by the Railway and the net-profit certificates should be amended.

"7. We are convinced that it is highly advisable to amalgamate the Shanghai-Nanking and the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Lines, to simplify the control, increase the efficiency and reduce the working expenditure. In order to make this practicable, it is necessary for the Loan Agreements of both Lines to be amended with this object in view."

**Suggested Administrative Improvements**

Minister Sun Fo is giving serious consideration to the recommendations, and looks forward to a betterment of the administration and improvement in the services of the railways concerned at an early date. Acting under orders from Minister Sun Fo, Mr. Chen, Acting Director of the Department of Railway Administration together with the Assistant Traffic Manager of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway recently made a special tour of the system for the specific purpose of finding grounds for administrative improvement. Their report, which suggested various measures for reform was as follows:—

1. *Installation of Checking System.* Those who have enjoyed the services of the checking system in American railway stations miss the privilege when they find themselves at their destination in a journey on the Chinese Government Railways, particularly travellers making intermediate stops in the midst of their trip and those who intend to stop only for a short while. This innovation in the Chinese Railways will be worked out after the American system. Check rooms will be equipped in all stations. By paying a small fee travellers can have their suitcases, handbags, and what not left in the care of the station people, thus saving the trouble of carrying them along or finding a place to leave them. With such a system in operation, travellers need not worry over or care for their portable belongings.

2. *Train Announcements.* Through disuse, the station notice boards showing start and arrival of trains have been relegated to obscure corners, sometimes to be covered up by posters or advertisements. The station masters should be instructed to put them back in places most noticeable to passengers. On these boards, the exact time for starting and arrival of trains must be announced, and in case of delay, the length of time and the cause of the delay must be announced. In every passenger car, a rolling notice board showing the name of the next station should be installed so that passengers may prepare to alight in time. Thus the crowded conditions at the arrival of the train may be reduced. Further, to secure the full benefit of these notices, porters on the train should be required to announce aloud the name of the next station.

3. *Platform Improvements.* Increased traffic has called for longer trains. Consequently the present platforms, with the exception of the termini, are found too short. Particularly the station in Chinkiang where the Provincial Government seat has resulted in rapid growth of traffic, requires much more space on the platform. Extension on one or both sides of the platform is necessary. Such extension will, in addition to saving the time of the passengers, avoid danger of accident in the crossing. Again, owing to the great length of the trains and the shortness of the platforms, sign boards showing the name of the station are almost invisible; there is, at present, only one signboard in each small station and one on each side of the larger stations. It easily escapes the notice of the passengers and makes them unable to locate their destination. If they are inquisitive, they are at the mercy of the porters. The stations must, therefore, have (a) the name of the station written in large-size words and striking colors on the posts in the stations, (b) iron boards bearing the name of the station attached to the electric poles some 200 or 300 feet away from the stations and (c) it possible, below, the name of the next station in smaller words, the distance between this and the next station, and the direction, indicated with an index finger.

4. *Improved Booking Facilities.* Ticket windows were usually not open until about 20 minutes before the the train would start. Passengers desiring to book their passage were kept waiting. So when the windows were opened a sudden rush to them followed. That sudden rush always resulted in noisy, disorderly congestion. Weak or modest passengers had to suffer from the delay. Some loiterers bought up the tickets from the station and resold them to passengers at a profit. Some passengers, being pressed for time, had either to pay for their tickets at a higher price than necessary or stand the consequence of missing the train. Such deplorable conditions must be remedied. More ticket windows should be provided in the stations and their opening hours should be lengthened, if possible, to have them open for 24-hour service.

5. *Re-enforcement of Sanitary Regulations.* Through either neglect of the railway employees or the lack of co-operation on the part of passengers, many sanitary regulations were not enforced. The Railway should provide in the passenger cars more spittoons. Application of disinfectants should more frequently be made and other sanitary regulations should be more strictly adhered to.

All the above suggestions have been approved by Minister Sun Fo. Instructions have been issued to the Shanghai-Nanking Railway to have these reform measures carried out in the shortest possible time. It is learned from authoritative source that similar reforms will soon be introduced in other Government Railways systems.

**The Demand for the Resignation of A. C. Clear**

The demand for the resignation of A. C. Clear from his posts as Engineer-in-Chief and General Manager of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway and as Engineer-in-Chief of the

(*Continued on page 438*)

# Consequences of Japan's "Strong" Policy

BY MASANAO HANIHARA

*This article by the former Japanese Ambassador to the United States, appeared in the Japan Advertiser (Tokyo) on April 25, it having been translated from the Japanese Diplomatic Review).*

Foreign affairs must be managed with insight based on special knowledge and experience. It is a rule throughout parliamentary nations to grant responsible Ministers for Foreign Affairs comprehensive power and discretion, but the appointment of a Foreign Minister in Japan is often influenced by party predilection. The action and speech of the Foreign Minister should be understood as the foreign policy of the nation; opposition by the legislative body and public opinion must not be allowed to affect his statements. Public criticism while a Foreign Minister is laboring for the realization of his policy is often injurious to his efforts. It is the duty of the public to help him in his endeavors for the promotion of national welfare and in so doing the public must not be carried away by party interest or personal feeling. In case, however, a program of foreign policy is made public, the Government must take responsibility for its consequences, and the people are entitled to pronounce judgment.

### Effects of the "Strong" Policy

When we examine the foreign policy, especially the relations with China, of the Tanaka Government for the past two years, we can scarcely repress a feeling of anxiety. Soon after its formation, the Government dispatched troops to Shantung. We do not necessarily oppose such a policy, although the army must not, as a matter of course, be mobilized without convincing reason. In case of necessity for the protection of life and property, the sending of troops abroad is the right of the nation and the duty of the Government, but whether the situation is acute and how such a step will influence political relations must be carefully considered. We do not think it timely to discuss the question, but we may be permitted to point out that the "strong" policy has reacted on Sino-Japanese relations and aroused undesirable suspicions in regard to the real intention of the Government.

### The Eastern Conference

Baron Tanaka assembled the so-called Eastern Conference from June to July, last year, to make his views known to the diplomatic and military officers concerned and to hear opinions and suggestions from them. This purpose could have been accomplished by the exchange of communications. If it was simply his intention to promote mutual understanding with them we doubt if the convocation of such a conference, at the risk of Sino-Japanese relations, was necessary. If it had been necessary, it must have been due to instructions running in two different directions. This could have been made good by effective control of the central authorities.

When the Eastern Conference was opened, Baron Tanaka contended that China was in confusion and the Government was required to take care in the execution of China policy. He added that fortunately a lull in the war situation in China afforded him a chance to hear their reports and frank opinion for his reference.

Despite the assertion of a lull, Baron Tanaka had despatched troops to Shantung on the excuse of acute necessity only a month before. The Eastern Conference was closed on July 7, but the next day he decided to send a reinforcement. Was it a good policy to make consular officers leave their posts in Mukden, Shanghai, Hankow and elsewhere for several weeks at such an important juncture? That was rash, in my opinion. Not only that, but the title of "Eastern Conference" was absurd and demonstrated the recklessness of the Government.

### Suspicions Aroused

It aroused the suspicion of the world regarding the intention of Japan to China, caused the unprecedented Japanese exclusion movement in Manchuria, the rupture of the negotiation with China and the failure of the South Manchuria Railway Company's loan in America. These results served the Government right, and testified to the undesirable results of a foreign policy by party men and to the risk of its execution by inexperienced amateurs. The China policy after the Eastern Conference has been one of continued pressure. The Tanaka Government gave a warning to the Southerners and Northerners respecting peace and order in Manchuria. Manchuria is important for the defense of Japan; the territory of Kwantung is held under lease and the railways extend over 700 miles forming the line of communications that connect Asia and Europe. Japanese subjects in Manchuria, inclusive of Koreans, number 1,200,000, investments by Japanese capitalists exceed Y2,000,000,000 and trade is computed at several tens of million yen. In a word, Japan has very great interests in Manchuria and those interests were bought at extraordinary sacrifices of blood and money, and the maintenance of these especially important interests must be a guiding principle of Japan's foreign policy. Japan has in these circumstances good reason to safeguard her position in Manchuria against invasion from without.

### Tanaka on Manchuria

However, Manchuria is neither a territory nor a protectorate of Japan, and Japan has not an intention, as has frequently been manifested, of making it her territory or protectorate. These manifestations must be faithfully observed. Nevertheless, Baron Tanaka contended in his statement that, as Japan valued peace in Manchuria highly, he would be compelled, in the eventual extension of civil war there, to take such steps as might be proper and effective for the preservation of law and order. This can be taken as implying that the Imperial Government makes itself responsible for the defense of Manchuria's peace and that it is entitled to take action necessary for the purpose. The statement is certainly absurd. Japan has only the right to safeguard her rights and interests; the preservation of peace and order all over Manchuria is outside Japan's responsibility. It might not have, however, been the intention of Baron Tanaka to bring the Three Eastern Provinces under the protection of Japan, nor did he regard them as Japan's possessions. It is grievous that his blunders caused the jealousy and suspicion of China as well as of the international community, and tended to hamper the just and reasonable development abroad of Japan. This is especially grievous because his blunders blocked the gradual recognition of Japan's fair play by the world.

### Uchida in London

There is another instance of Baron Tanaka's absurdity. Immediately after the enthronement, the Sino-Japanese conference suffered a deadlock, when newspapers in the city reported that, as the result of consultation between the British authorities and Count Uchida on his way home from Paris after the signature of the War Outlawry Treaty, the Anglo-Japanese concert regarding China was making progress, and that as a consequence the resumption of the alliance was suggested in Great Britain to the delight of the Imperial Government. Judging from the tone of the report, this was an inspired piece of information. Foreign diplomatic officers and correspondents in Japan who were all attention to newspaper reports doubted its truth.

The world war has taught men that neither the balance of power nor the preponderance of a single Power over other Powers can insure peace and they find it best to exchange views frankly and to discuss freely the solution and regulation of international problems. The political situation in Europe since the conclusion of the peace treaty at Versailles has not necessarily been bright but the regulation of international relations through the instrumentality of the League of Nations is becoming the trend of the times.

### Spirit of the League

Public opinion in Great Britain recommends no special agreement with any Power but friendly co-operation will all. This is concurrent with the spirit of the League of Nations, and for this principle the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese alliance and Britain's membership in the Locarno Pact were recognized by public opinion, and any foreign policy conflicting with that fundamental principle will not be accepted by the British people. The secret of the Anglo-French military convention was divulged by the New York *American* only to infuriate the British public, and although it did not aim at the establishment of special relations between the contracting parties, it was attacked as a monstrous absurdity by Lord Grey. The alleged revival of the Anglo-Japanese alliance was childish propaganda, and we were alarmed by the statement of a Minister tending to confirm the allegation.

Our blundering foreign policy is attributable to the lack of experience, knowledge and insight on the part of the responsible Minister and proves that he is not equal to the task. Inexperienced statesmen taking charge of foreign affairs will find but failures and complications. Political parties are very powerful in Great Britain and the United States, yet care is taken in the selection of Foreign Secretaries.

### Last Cabinet's Mistakes

The present Government should have undertaken the rectification of its predecessor's errors in connection with China policy. The writer holds that the Wakatsuki Ministry missed a chance to lead a concert of the Powers' in China. Although China is chiefly responsible for the indefinite postponement of the tariff conference, the Powers must be blamed for having failed in effecting a mutual understanding to safeguard their common interests. They must answer for the illegal levy by China. Japan ought to have taken the initiative for the prevention of China from taking such steps. If Japan had taken it, China would have been moderate.

Great Britain's proposal of December 18, 1926 respecting China to the signatories of the Nine Power treaty and the American Secretary of State's announcement of January 26 the next year demonstrated the absence of concert, and let China grow more ambitious and arrogant.

The treaty with Belgium expiring on October 27 of 1926, China intimated to the Belgian Government her readiness to consider a provisional measure, this intimation was at first repudiated by Belgium, but eventually agreed to Simultaneously the Belgian Government referred the one-sided decision of China to the Washington participants, but they did not give due considera ion to the note of Belgium. The Government of Japan should have foreseen that it would soon find itself in the same boat and that China could be kept down only by concerted action.

**Powers Must Co-operate**

It is understood that the Wakatsuki Ministry was neglectful, though an informal negotiation for the revision of the Sino-Japanese treaty of commerce was then going on in Peking. Reasonable assistance must be rendered for the regeneration of China, yet the Powers must stick to the principle of guaranteeing their just claims and interests by means of co-operation and harmonious action.

I have pointed out the faults and shortcomings of the preceding Government in its China policy and I hoped for rectification by the present Ministry, but my hopes have all failed. The result is the present difficulties. If losses in China can be compensated by gains elsewhere, we shall be relieved of anxiety, but have they been compensated? Relations with Great Britain, America and France have not been improved. Understanding with Germany is being promoted but that is attributable mainly to her statesmanship, whereas we hear a break with the Soviet urged.

Even speaking with reserve, the foreign policy of the present Ministry has been unsuccessful and the prospect for the future does not appear bright. The appointment of a well-trained, experienced and able statesman as Foreign Minister is the first requisite for improved foreign policy, but this suggestion will be of no use as long as the parties are devoted to mud throwing. When internal politics are in an unwholesome state, foreign policy cannot be effective.

## The Background of Vice-President Curtis

The inauguration of Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas as Vice-president of the United States bestows the second highest political honor in the United States for the first time upon a man of native American extraction. He is one-eighth Kaw Indian, one-eighth French, the rest Anglo-Saxon.

The new Vice-president was born in an humble log house on the banks of the Kaw River, near Topeka, Kansas, his present home. His father was Capt. O. A. Curtis, a New Englander, and his mother Ellen Pappan, daughter of Princess Julie Pappan of the Kaws, and a French adventurer.

At the death of his mother Curtis, then three years old, went to live with his Indian Princess grandmother on a government reservation. Five years later an uprising of the Cheyennes, a more troublesome tribe than the Kaws, took Curtis as a messenger to Topeka, where he remained for a time with his New England grandmother.

Once later, as a boy of 14, Curtis returned to the reservation prepared to spend his life among the Indians. But his grandmother Pappan dissuaded him. He returned to Topeka and earned his living as a jockey and hack driver while studying law. Admitted to the bar when 21, he practiced criminal law and finally entered politics as district attorney.

He was first elected to Congress in 1892 and spent 14 years in the House of Representatives. In 1907, he was elected to the Senate and has remained there constantly since except for one term. In 1912, he received the largest popular vote for re-election but lost the district count and was temporarily displaced.

The man who has emerged from this background and career near the top of the political heap is goodhumored, stolid and dignified. He is short and round with a swarthy complexion and sparkling black eyes. His general appearance is more French than Indian or English. For a man almost 70, he is amazingly vigorous and active.

Perhaps his principal political asset is his ability to make iends and to keep them once they are made. As Republican header of the Senate, he has become extremely popular with his colleagues, Republicans and Democrats alike. His reputation for scrupulous honesty and frankness is as well established as the George Washington tradition.

Curtis's hobbies are horse racing and poker. His love for horses has carried over from his far-off career as a jockey. His shrewdness as a poker player is well known in official circles. The late President Harding called Curtis the best poker player in Washington.

## Three American Catholic Priests Murdered in Hunan

Father Benson, Procurator of the American Passionist Mission at Hankow, end of last week reported that three American priests had been slain by bandits on April 24 at Chenki, in West Hunan. The dead bodies of the murdered priests were later found on the outskirts of Chenki in a decaying condition. Troops have been sent to the district and the bandits are fleeing to the mountains.

The victims were: Father Walter Coveyou of Petoskey, Michigan; Father Clement Seybold of Dunkirk, New York; and Father Godfrey Holbein of Baltimore, Maryland. The martyred priests were young men, who came out to China with the second batch of American Passionists in 1924. They were detailed to take over the bandit-infested district of interior Hunan to relieve the Spanish priests who had been previously stationed there.

Father Coveyou had been in service with his Mission in China only five months. He left Cincinnati, Ohio, September 9, 1928, *en route* for Shenchow, where the Mission has its headquarters. He had contributed to a recent issue of *The Sign*, a national Catholic magazine published in the United States, an account of of his journeys and reports of conditions generally in that part of China.

Advices received by the Bureau of Foreign Affairs in Shanghai indicate that conditions in that part of Hunan are very bad. The reports stated that the lives of three American and two British missionaries were being threatened near Taoyaun on the Yuan river in northern Hunan.

It is to be noted that the term "bandit" in China does not have quite the same meaning as it would in Western countries. In most cases these "bandits" are disgruntled political or military bands who go on the rampage not only with a view to securing plunder, but also to create complications for the governmental authorities in the hope that the latter will buy them off or reinstate them.

In addition to the deaths off the Passionist priests above referred to, a later telegram gave the information that Father Constatine Leech, of Pittsburgh, Penna., had died of typhoid fever also at the town of Chenki, Hunan

## The N. C. D. N. and Semenov's Buffer State in Mongolia

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:

Quite recently the *North China Daily News* gave publicity to an article in which an attempt was made to state, without giving proof, that the White Russian general Ataman Semenov, had reached an agreement with the Chinese Government by which he was given the right to organize a buffer state in Mongolia. Of course, the "red menace" was trotted out to give the story validity, and money in Shanghai and Hongkong banks was significantly mentioned. which was to be turned over to him if possible.

I have personally called at the Ministry of the Interior in Nanking and have been officially informed that the report is a concoction—an attempt of the *North China Daily News* to "create an atmosphere". There is no agreement, nor even trace of an agreement, between the Chinese Government and Ataman Semehov, nor would the Chinese Government entertain such a proposal under any conditions. The attempt of this old Monarchist to form a "buffer state" is another attempt of his to enrich himself.

That the *North China Daily News* published such a report is an indication to many of us of British condonation, and perhaps support, of these White Russian adventurers who have been a scourge to China as to many other parts of the world.

A CORRESPONDENT

Nanking, April 24, 1929.

## British Firm to Supply Filter System for Canton Waterworks

The Jardine Engineering Corporation, Ltd., a British concern, has secured the contract to supply the Canton Municipality with a Peterson rapid filtration plant capable of dealing with 10 million gallons of water daily. The plant includes three pulsometer, electric-driven low-lift pumps, each with a capacity of five million gallons per day, two to be working and one to act as a stand-by. The water will be taken from the Canton River at Tsang Poo, some six miles north of the City and first cleansed of all mud and other solids, then passed through filter beds and finally subjected to a chlorine gas process which destroys all bacteria.

# IN THE FRONT RANK

## of the World's Fire and Marine Insurance Companies

IS THE

## GLOBE and RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OF

## NEW YORK

*Represented in China and many other parts of the World by the*

## AMERICAN ASIATIC UNDERWRITERS,

**Federal Inc. U. S. A.**

*17 THE BUND, SHANGHAI.*

AND THE

## AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL UNDERWRITERS CORPORATION

*80 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.*

# Cotton Testing Regulations

*The Shanghai Bureau of Inspection and Testing of Commercial Commodities of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor has promulgated the following regulations for the testing of cotton.*

1. The following regulations are drawn in accordance with the provisions made in Article III, section 2, and Article VII of the Tentative Regulations for the Inspection and Testing of Exports, and in Article IX of the Tentative Regulations for Bureaus of Inspection and Testing of Exports.

2. All cotton to be exported from the port of Shanghai shall be subject to inspection according to the regulations specified below, and may pass through the Customs only after official certification.

3. Cotton mills of merchants dealing in cotton in the Shanghai municipal area or its vicinity may apply for inspection, if they so desire.

4. The standard for moisture content shall be set at 12%. The maximum moisture content allowable for certification shall be 15%. Cotton containing more than 15% moisture, or adulterated with other foreign matter shall not be certified, nor allowed to pass through the Customs.

5. Merchants applying for inspection shall file with the Bureau the name and address, trade-mark, number of bales, quality, place of production, name and location of the warehouse, date of shipping and port of entry, pay the fees of inspection to the Treasurer of the Bureau and present to the Testing Department for sampling and testing.

6. Sampling shall be done as follows:

   a. For cloth and mat bags, four tubes shall be taken for each 100 piculs, each tube not to exceed one pound. Amounts under 100 piculs shall be counted as 100 piculs; amounts over 100 piculs shall be counted accordingly.

   b. For press packed bales, four bales shall be opened out of every 100 bales; four tubes of samples shall be taken, each tube not to exceed two pounds. Amounts under 100 bales shall be counted as 100 bales; amounts over 100 bales shall be counted accordingly.

   c. The officers of the Bureau shall designate the bags or bales from which samples are to be taken.

   d. The bags or bales from which samples are taken shall be stamped by the sampling officers for identification.

   e. Sampling shall be done according to the above specified amounts. Applicants may report to the Bureau any violation on the part of any sampling officers who shall be given due penalty.

   f. Samples shall be put into tubes and sealed immediately.

7. The order of testing shall be according to the order of application. Testing shall be completed within two days after the date of application, Sundays and holidays excepted.

8. For cotton up to standard, a certificate shall be issued signed by the Head of the Testing Department and countersigned by the Commissioner of the Bureau. For cotton not up to standard, the testing blanks shall be signed by the Head of the Testing Department and by the officer responsible for the testing.

9. Certificates issued by the Bureau shall be void one month after the date of issue. For special and satisfactory reasons, application for an extension of one month may be made.

10. Merchants desiring re-testing shall apply to the Bureau within three days after completion of the first testing. Only one re-testing shall be granted. No charges shall be made on re-testing.

11. Re-testing shall be made on new samples.

12. Export cotton as specified in Article 2 above shall be charged six cents per 100 catties. Non-export cotton as specified in Article 3 above shall be charged two cents per 100 catties.

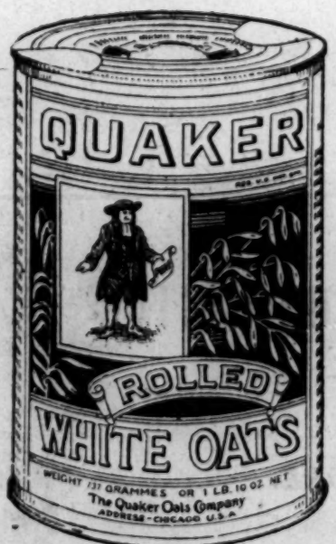
No inspection fees shall be refunded.

13. Merchants desiring to increase the size of the bales after certification shall apply to the Bureau with reasons for re-baling and present the respective inspection certificates.

New certificates shall be issued for exchange after investigation and supervision of rebaling by the officers of the Bureau.

14. Merchants found guilty of bribery during the period


50 Years "Keeping Faith"!




Millions owe their health to a daily diet of Quaker Oats. Perfectly balanced in nutritive value, this great food yields energy, strength; builds bone and muscle; aids blood and nerves—keeps bodise fit! Doctors dieticians, educators, have trusted and recommended it for 50 years.

The Quaker Oats Company

*1 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.*

Quaker Oats

of testing, or alteration of certificate after certification, or officers of the Bureau found receiving bribery or lax in their duties shall be liable to prosecution by law.

15. Merchants found exchanging goods after testing or altering the quantities tested, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $300 for each act of violation.

16. Cotton certified by Bureaus of Inspection and Testing of Commercial Commodities established by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor at other ports, but to be exported from the port of Shanghai within one month after certification by the respective Bureaus shall be subject to re-testing by the Shanghai Bureau, and new certificates shall be issued by the Shanghai Bureau for cotton successfully passing re-testing. Cotton failing in re-testing shall not be allowed to be exported. No fees shall be charged on such re-testings.

Samples on such re-testings shall be one-half of the amounts specified in Article 6 above.

17. These regulations are subject to change without notice.

18. These regulations shall take effect upon approval and promulgation by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor.

## Sun Yat-sen Memorial Medals Arrive Here from U.S.A.

Ten thousand memorial medals, made by an American firm, the Medallic Art Company of New York City, have been completed and are now in the hands of the Committee, in charge of the Sun Yat-sen burial. The medals will be distributed on June 1 when the official interment takes place.

Arrangements for the manufacture of the plaques were made through the Edwin S. Cunningham, American Consul General in Shanghai and C. C. Wu, the Chinese Minister in Washington. The names of the firms which competed for the contract were suggested by the United States State Department. Specifications for the work were mailed from Shanghai the latter part of November and were received in the United States January 7. Two months later the first shipment of medals was delivered in Shanghai. It was planned that the entire amount should be in China by March 22 in order to be ready for the burial which was originally scheduled for March 15, and for that reason the work was executed in such a remarkably short time. Inclusive of transportation, the cost of the coins to the Chinese Government is estimated at G $25,000.

As the medals are commemorative of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, they bear on one side a likeness of the leader and on the other a replica of the mausoleum which has been erected in his honor in Nanking. The models for the designs are the work of Robert Aitken, an American sculptor. Mr. Aitken was the designer of the silver dollars and the gold fifty-dollar pieces issued by the United States Government in commemoration of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and of the fifty-cent pieces coined a few years ago on the occasion of the Missouri Centennial. The Sun Yat-sen medals are only three inches in diameter, but the models have a width of eighteen inches. Bronze casts in this full size will be made and erected in the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Building at Nanking. Mr. Aitken received a fee of G $2,000 for his work.

## Anti-Opium Circuit Campaign in Hangchow

The second city touched by the Anti-Opium Circuit Campaign, inaugurated by the National Anti-Opium Association in Shanghai last month, was Hangchow. The campaign was begun there on April 14 and lasted three days. Seventeen governmental, political, commercial, industrial, social and educational organizations participated. The program included speeches, motion pictures, plays, student debates and exhibitions. On the afternoon of the 15th, over $10,000 worth of opium confiscated by the Public Safety Bureau and the local court was burned in the Public Recreation Ground in the presence of a crowd of about 10,000 people. All of the meetings were well attended. Funds were provided by the Provincial Party Headquarters, the Provincial Government, the Municipal Government, the General Chamber of Commerce and the District Government of Hangchow.

On the first day of the campaign the Hangchow Anti-Opium Society held its inauguration meeting which was attended by 300 members.

From Hangchow the campaign was carried to Ningpo and Wenchow. Mukden, Harbin, other points in the Northeastern Provinces, cities in Fukien and Kwantung and the important ports along the Yangtze valley are included in the campaign itinerary.


# "Via Hawaii"

is the right way to America. A stop-over at the mid-Pacific play-ground affords a pleasant break in your journey. Combine vacation with your overseas trip. Stay in rainbow-land long enough to "do" all of the islands.

GO VOLCANOING on the Big Island (Hawaii)

EXPLORE flower jungles of the Garden Island (Kauai).

ADVENTURE among majestic mountains of the Valley Island (Maui).

GET MOON-BURNED at Waikiki in Honolulu.

Hawaii has surfboards, native outrigger canoes and palm-shaded golf courses for the sportsman; first-class hotels for the discriminating traveler; romance and rest, sunshine and charm for the visitor to her friendly shores. May and June is the gorgeous flowering tree time. And summers are cool!

Your local steamship office or travel agency will help you plan your trip "with time out for pleasure"—over the balmy Hawaiian sunshine route. From Honolulu you sail direct to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, and Portland or Vancouver, via Dollar, N. Y. K., Canadian-Australasian, Matson or Lassco lines Frequent sailings on luxurous liners. Get complete travel information and elaborate colored pamphlet on Hawaii by sending this advertisement to the

## Hawaii Tourist Bureau

Dept. 13

Box 296, SHANGHAI, CHINA

# China's New Labor Laws

BY HARRY PAXTON HOWARD

THERE has been practically no official protection of labor in China down to the present time, taking the country as a whole. For the few years prior to the rise of the Nanking Government, indeed, some labor elements gained marked privileges in some of the territory under the Nationalists, and there were some temporary improvements in conditions. For the past two years, however, this has not been the case, and for a time there was a distinct worsening of conditions. The struggle with the Bolshevik elements was utilized by employers to destroy the labor unions and beat down wages, military men and ignorant officials abetting them in this short-sighted policy. Recently, however, trade unions have been permitted a certain amount of activity in the main industrial center (Shanghai) under official control, but over the country as a whole there seems to have been little moderation in the anti-labor attitude of officialdom.

As regards factory laws, attempts at some regulation of conditions were made both under the Peking and the Wuhan and Canton Governments. Some provisional factory regulations were adopted by the Peking Government in 1923, limiting both child labor and the hours of labor, but these were rather principles to be recommended than laws to be enforced. In fact, it was not until the end of 1927 that Peking promulgated regulations involving penalties for failure to comply. These regulations included the principle of the fixing of a minimum wage (by inspectors in agreement with employers), but do not appear to have been enforced to any extent in the few months between their promulgation and the fall of the Peking Government.

### The New Labor Policy

In the past year what appears to be a new labor policy has been in evidence to some extent. It differs radically from the earlier Kuomintang policy (that of Canton and Wuhan) in its insistence upon complete official control of labor activity and labor reforms. It aims at collaboration with employers rather than with organized workers for industrial improvement. It is, however, moving away from the definitely Fascist and anti-labor attitude exemplified by the Reorganization Committee established two years ago by the Nanking Government in Shanghai. The Social Affairs Bureau now here is in general friendly to labor, and works for the improvement of conditions, though its activities have not always been such as to gain it the complete confidence of the workers. It should be added, however, that conditions in Shanghai in this respect are now decidedly better than over the country as a whole.

The new labor policy is by no means, as yet, predominant. Its progress, however, is evidenced by the dissolution of the Reorganization Committee in Shanghai last year and the creation of the Social Affairs Bureau, by moderation of the former extremely hostile attitude towards trade unions and strikes, and by the adoption of principles governing a factory law. The new policy may be strengthened by the elimination of some of the most bitterly anti-labor elements (such men as Li Shi-tseng for example) in connection with the recent break with the Kwangsi crowd.

The Central Political Council on February 27 adopted a resolution covering the principles to be incorporated in the proposed factory law. On the same date they adopted another resolution covering governing principles for labor union and trade guild regulations. A draft of the proposed factory law, based upon the principles adopted by the Council, has long since been prepared by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor, but not acted on as yet. This proposed factory law is of much interest.

### Registration and Approval

In Chapter I (General Provisions), the proposed law is made applicable to all factories in China employing thirty or more workers. Other factories are to be regulated by orders issued by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor.

Each factory must register with the Ministry in accordance with regulations to be drawn up. Factory rules drawn up by the factories "shall be enforced upon being approved by the proper authorities," which means local officials of hsiens, cities, or special municipalities.

For enforcement of these general provisions, it is provided (Article 111) that "factories, in non-compliance with the provisions of this law, omitting to petition for the approval they are required to seek from the proper authorities, shall be ordered to do so within a definite period of time. Should the factories fail to comply after the expiration of the period, then they shall be fined not less than one hundred and not more than five hundred dollars for each offense, besides other due punishment." The term "due punishment" is explained (Art. 113) as meaning; (1) Warning; (2) Cancellation of official interest for capital; (3) Cancellation of monopoly, if any; (4) Compulsory closing of the industry; (5) Cancellation of registration.

### Child Labor

Chapter II (Contracts of Work) deals drastically with child labor, prohibiting in all factories the employment of children under the age of fourteen. Those between the ages of fourteen and sixteen are to be considered as juvenile workers, and are permitted "to be engaged only in light and easy work," though this is not defined.

Article 9 provides that "when doubts are raised with regard to... age... the factory can apply for free age certificates of those workers with the proper authorities." This method appears to be very open to criticism. More common in the West, and more practical, is to oblige all young workers, "doubtful" or not, to furnish age certificates, which of course must be supplied free of charge by the competent authorities, and must be produced if required by factory inspectors.

Nothing is stated with regard to the method of reckoning age. This will probably be according to the Chinese reckoning, so that the limit will really be between twelve and thirteen years instead of fourteen, as regards actual age. A similar alteration will therefore apply to the classification of juvenile workers.

With regard to enforcement, it is provided that factories "employing child labor under the age of fourteen or requiring juvenile workers to undertake strenuous work" (not defined) "shall be fined not less than thirty and not more than one hundred dollars for each offense." This is rather ambiguous, as "each offense" is not defined. If the employment of each underage child (for, say, a month or any part of any month), constitutes a separate offense, and the penalties provided for will apply to every single case of employing an under-age child, the law will indeed have "teeth" to it, but if violations will be treated concurrently and an employer fined thirty dollars for working a hundred under-age girls for several months it will be a purely nominal penalty.

### Contracts of Employment

Besides individual contracts, collective contracts are provided for, these to be concluded by labor unions (on behalf of the workers) with the factories, and to be in writing and valid when approved by the authorities. They are not to conflict with other provisions of the factory law. Where collective contracts involve better terms than individual contracts in existence, the collective agreement shall supersede the other.

(The effectiveness of such clauses is of course connected with the nature of the proposed Trade Union Law. In order to have collective bargaining the workers must first have freedom of association. This freedom is limited in Shanghai and almost non-existent elsewhere.)

Employment contracts without specified time limits may be terminated by a month's notice on either side. Besides this, "before social insurance laws are in force an extra sum... amounting to one month's wages shall be given a worker with whom the factory desires to terminate the individual contract..." this apparently to be given in addition to the month's notice. If the factory desires "summary" termination of an individual contract, "an extra sum amounting to one month's wages shall be given the worker...Before social insurance laws are in force an additional sum equal to one month's wages shall be given..."

The provisions apparently mean a month's notice, or a month's wages in lieu of notice, and (until social insurance laws are in force) an extra month's wages in addition to this. In the English translation at least, the terminology is not quite explicit, and particularly "notice of one month" should be made definite. This can mean counting from any date desired by the employer, or counting from the end of the calendar month. The latter system is in general practice in many places, and seems most advisable and practicable. "Calendar" must of course also be defined (Chinese or Western).

There is a provision that these articles do not apply to "temporary workers," a term not defined, but requiring clear definition.

Another exception provides that when a factory "suspends operation" wholly or in part for a month or more, the employers are required to give only fifteen days' notice (Article 18). "A sum of money amounting to a half month's wages shall be given to each worker, if the said notice is not given." In such cases, therefore, the two months compensation or notice and compensation is reduced to two weeks. This is an extraordinary exception. In any case, even if an enterprise is defunct, the first claim recognized by modern law is that of wages for labor performed. This is legally, ethically, and economically sound, and there seems to be no justification for throwing the first loss upon the workers in case an enterprise is partially or wholly discontinued.

# $2

**A DAY AND NOTHING ON SUNDAYS GIVES YOU**

# $17,000

**AT END OF 20 YEARS AND LIFE INSURANCE INCREASING FROM**

**$10,000 to $20,000**

**This is 20-year Investment Bond—**

**BUT—**

**You do not have to wait till the end of 20 years before you receive the Capital Sum.**

**This new plan gives you:—**

**$3,510 at the end of 10 years**
**and a further $2,950 at the end of 15 years**
**and a further $7,060 at the end of 20 years**

**Or if you prefer to leave it all to the end of 20 years,**

**YOU RECEIVE $17,000 IN ONE CASH SUM**

**And all the time your life is insured for $10,000 plus accrued dividends.**

Think what an advantage a flexible policy like this would be to you—to be able to draw part of the Capital Sum if you wish to provide for your children's education—to help you over a critical time in business—to assist you to buy that house at the right moment.

**$10,000 LIFE INSURANCE**

Remember these sums that you draw are not loans. You are not borrowing on your own Policy. You are still insured for $10,000 up to the end of the 20th year, irrespective of any sums you may have drawn.

In the event of death by accident, double the sum insured i.e.,

**$20,000 IS PAYABLE**

Briefly, in one simple contract you can provide for

1. **The Protection of Your Family,**
2. **Children's Education and**
3. **A Retirement Fund for Yourself,**

**Your quarterly, half-yearly or yearly deposits work out at**

**ONLY $12 PER WEEK**

**to secure this splendid investment.**

The figures quoted which are based on the Company's present rate of dividend and interest apply to age 35. Figures for any age and amount will be sent on request.

The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, which issues this Bond, has nearly G.$500,000,000 of Government Supervised Assets, and a Surplus of nearly G.$60,000,000.

**ENQUIRE TO-DAY.**—It costs you nothing and and places you under no obligation.

THE MANAGER (PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL)

**Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada**

**10 Canton Road, Shanghai.**

Please send full details of your Anticipated Investment Bond as it applies to me personally.

*Name*.....*Address*.....*Exact age*.....

*Years*.....*Months*.....*How much I could put by each month*.....

It must be noted here, however, that there is no specific provision for the enforcement of the provisions dealing with termination of contracts. There is no penalty whatever provided for employers' failing to give notice or wages in lieu of notice.

If, indeed, employers violate the terms of contracts, violate the factory law, fail to pay wages on time "without just cause," assault or maltreat workers, or "neglect the sanitary conditions and safety of the workers," then the workers may quit their jobs. (Article 17.) It may be remarked that they can do this without any factory law.

**Working Certificates**

A distinctly dangerous suggestion is contained in Articles 20 and 21:

"Upon termination of the contract, either through the initiative of the worker or through the suspension of the factory, the workers may request the employers to issue them certificates, which should contain . . ." (among other things) "the period of time during which the worker was with the factory and his records . . . (and) . . . the rewards and penalties, if any, received by the worker during his stay in the factory.

". . . If the workers desire to have summary termination of contracts of labor, unless for proper reasons, employers may refuse to issue them certificates of work."

This is clearly a recommendation of what would be the basis of a blacklist system. If such certificates became common the refusal of an employer to issue one (or a satisfactory one) might make it impossible for a man or woman who had been too insistent upon sanitary conditions or safety, or active in the union, to get a job elsewhere.

Contrast with this the convention adopted by the Ninth Session of the Conference of the International Labor Organization of the League of Nations, representing more than fifty countries (governments, employers, and workers) on seamen's articles of agreement, which stipulates specifically that every seaman shall be given a document containing a record of his employment on board a vessel, but it "shall not contain any statement as to the quality of the seaman's work or as to his wages." This, of course, is in the interest of the workers, to prevent such documents being used as a basis for discrimination or blacklist.

**Working Hours**

Chapter IV deals with working hours. Eight hours is standard, but employers may petition for a working day not to exceed ten hours. Workers under sixteen shall under no circumstances work more than an eight-hour day.

Overtime work (to be paid for at time and a quarter or time and a half) is permitted for not more than three hours in one day or thirty-six hours in a month for any worker, they being at liberty to refuse such work.

Night work is prohibited for women and children, for the former between 10 p. m. and 6 a. m., for the latter (under sixteen years) between 7 p. m. and 6 a. m.

Article 28 provides that "factories which wish to adopt a system of day and night shifts must first receive permission. . from the. . .authorities, and the working schedules shall be so arranged that the shifts for the workers may be interchanged at least once a week." This is probably well intentioned, but those who drew it up have apparently very little experience with the actual effects of night work. Continual changes of shifts have much more serious effects upon the health of workers than has continual night work. This whole clause about "interchanging" should be struck out. It is to the interests neither of workers nor employers.

There are provisions for enforcement of Chapter IV: "Factories in violation of. . .Chapter IV. . .extending the working hours without permission. . .shall be fined not less than one hundred and not more than five hundred dollars for each offense."

**Rest, Holidays, Wages**

Chapter V covers "Rest and Holidays," and provides for an hour's rest daily, for an eighteen-hour rest each week (i. e., a half-day off weekly), stoppage of work on holidays designated by the Ministry, and a week's vacation each six months (or two weeks each year) for each worker, full wages to be paid for these holidays and vacations. There are no provisions for enforcement.

Chapter VI suggests methods of regulating (determining?) a factory's standard of production.

Chapter VII deals with wages. A minimum wage is to be established "based upon the standard of living and the cost of various necessities . . . . in . . . . different localities" and "regulated by the proper authorities." Wages are to be paid in the local legal tender, and at least twice a month, while overtime (as above stated) is to be paid for at 1.25 to 1.5 the ordinary rate per hour. There are no provisions for enforcement of any of these clauses.

Article 40 prohibits employers from deducting in advance "a part of the wages of the workers as security for fines in case of breach of contract." Article 41 permits employers who wish to establish "workers' saving funds, workers' insurance funds, co-operative societies," and "other welfare enterprises for workers," to "draw a part of the workers, wages for such purposes, if such is agreed upon by the labor union and a majority of the workers. A detailed plan should be first submitted to the proper authorities for approval."

These two articles have provisions for enforcement. "Factories. . . deducting or drawing a part of the workers' wages without their consent, shall be fined not less than one hundred and not more than five hundred dollars for each offense. The amount deducted or drawn shall be returned to the workers." It certainly should be possible to eliminate the particularly contemptible forms of swindling dealt with by these articles.

**Profit-Sharing Plan**

Chapter VIII deals with bonus and distribution of profits. Employers should choose between giving their workers a yearly bonus (of not less than two months' wages) and giving them a share of profits on the following basis: After deducting from the yearly surplus a portion for expenses and depreciation, also ten per cent of it for reserve fund, also eight per cent interest on capital to shareholders, the remainder is to be "divisible profits," which is to go 10 per cent to the management, 45 per cent to shareholders in proportion to investment, and 45 per cent to labor in direct proportion to regular wages. Should the amount paid workers exceed two months' regular wages per year, the excess shall be given them in factory shares. (This is the law which the "North-China Daily News" denounced as "Communistic"!)

As for enforcement, the only specific penalties provided in connection with this are in Article 102, which sets forth that "factories, in violation of the articles in Chapter VII of this law, committing fraud or misappropriating funds in the distribution of profits, shall be punished according to the provisions in criminal law on fraudulent offenses. The accounts of such factories shall be audited by the auditors appointed by the proper authorities."

If the official English translation in my hands is correct, there is no provision for enforcing either a bonus system or profit-sharing. If, however, employers *choose* to adopt a profit-sharing system along the lines suggested, they must carry out its provisions honestly or face prosecution for fraud. This appears to be the meaning of the law, and hardly seems likely to encourage profit-sharing.

It should be noted that there are conflicting opinions upon the value of profit-sharing where it has been put into practice elsewhere.

**Sanitation, Safety, Factory Councils**

Chapter IX (Sanitation and Safety) provides that factories must appoint special officers "to take charge of sanitary affairs and provide safety devices for the protection of the workers," sanitation including cleanliness, ventilation, light, drinks, toilet facilities, and poison and dust prevention. Safety provisions includes matters of the structural details of the factory, provisions against bodily danger, provisions regarding "proper installation and shielding of machines," and "regarding fire prevention." Safety education is to be carried on, including the "conducting of lectures," the "showing of lantern-slides and motion-pictures," and the "distribution of pamphlets and drawings" on factory safety.

There are no specific clauses on any of these sanitary and safety provisions. The only provision for enforcement is Article 55, which provides that "whenever the sanitary and safety provisions of a factory are not adequate, the proper authorities may require improvement within a certain limit of time" (and) "in case of necessity. . . may forbid the use of the whole or a part of the factory." The expression "adequate" is not defined.

Chapter X suggests that factories may organize factory councils consisting of equal numbers of representatives of employers and workers, each choosing their own representatives. The workers' election may be conducted by the labor union if one exists by ballot *signed* and cast by the voters under the supervision of the representatives of the proper authorities." (The italics are mine. Note that there is to be no secret ballot.) This proviso does not apply to the election of the employers' representatives.

A schedule for elections is laid down, a workshop with 15 workers electing one representative, one with thirty workers electing two, etc.

Duties of the Factory Council are: "To fix the standard of production; to settle disputes between the workers of the factory; to settle disputes between the employers and the workers; to submit proposals for the improvement of factory conditions; to initiate, within possible means, enterprises for the welfare of the workers." A dispute in a workshop is to

**A Supplement to**

# Who's Who in China

**(Now on Sale)**

The supplement contains the portraits and biographies of most of the new political, military professional and business leaders in China.

Price: $2.50

Those who want both the Supplement and the original Who's Who in China ($8.00) may purchase both books for $10.00.

For those residing outside of China the price of the Supplement will be G.$1.50 or G.$5 for both volumes. A subscription for **The China Weekly Review** and the Supplement may be obtained for G.$11.50 and a subscription for **The Review** and both volumes of **Who's Who In China** may be obtained for G.$15.

**The China Weekly Review**

4 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai

AN ERRAND OF MERCY

What more practical way of showing your sympathy than by bringing some "4711" Eau de Cologne? There are so many ways in which "4711" may be used in the sick room.—Burned in a saucer it will clear the atmosphere, sprinkled on the pillow it will refresh and coax earlier convalescence. A few drops in the toilet water are gratefully soothing to the skin.

Instead of flowers, bring "4711" next time.

"4711" Eau de Cologne—Soap

"4711" Eau de Cologne—Bath Salts



**No. 4711. Eau de Cologne**

Sole Agents in China: MELCHERS & CO.

SHIRT MAKERS

**Joyo Murakami**

SHANGHAI

行洋互村

ART & CURIO DEALERS

*26 Kiangse Road* *Tel. 12319*

When You Think of PAINT THINK OF CAMPBELL

**H. B. Campbell**

46 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

be settled on the spot if possible, if this is not possible by the Factory Council, and if they fail by the labor union and employers. The Council shall have regular officers, and regular and special meetings. "Should a representative of the workers on the Council violate the factory rules, he shall not be punished without the investigation and decision of the Council; during which investigation and decision. . .(he). . . shall not be present." (I.e., to be tried and judged during his absence, an extraordinary judicial method!) This does not apply to representatives of the employers.

There is no specific provision for enforcement of the "Factory Council" system.

### Apprenticeship

Chapter XI deals with apprenticeship. Factories may take apprentices only after concluding contracts with parents or guardians of the prospective apprentices, these contracts to include statement of name and age of apprentice, nature of work, working hours, treatment, and length of apprenticeship. Contracts are to be in triplicate, one copy for each party and a third to the authorities for registration.

The total number of apprentices taken by a factory must not exceed the number of its regular workers. (An excellent provision.) The same age limits and limits on hours apply as to other workers The term of apprenticeship must not exceed three years, during which period "apprentices shall be supplied with board, lodging, necessary clothing and medical treatment by the employers not less satisfactory than the minimum standard to be fixed by the proper authorities." It is further provided that "upon the expiration of one-half of the term of apprenticeship the apprentices shall be paid one-fourth of the minimum wage of an ordinary worker; and upon the expiration of three-fourths of the term, one-third of the minimum wage," apart from board and lodging, which "shall not be considered as a part of wages."

These provisions for the protection of apprentices are excellent, and if enforced will do much to check the frequent system of employers shoving the bulk of their work on to unpaid apprentices, who are kept at the job for several years at times without wages and with very little gain in the way of learning. For violation of any of the provisions given above, from failure to conclude and report contracts to failure to pay wages as provided, factories "shall be fined not less than thirty and not more than one hundred dollars for each offense." As elsewhere, "each offense" should be made more specific.

Employers may, however, discharge apprentices for the same reasons as other workers, as well as for their "revolt against proper instructions" and for repeated pilfering. Apprenticeship contracts may be cancelled by apprentices (or their parents or guardians) for violation of terms of contract, failure to pay wages, assault or maltreatment, neglect of sanitary conditions and safety, for employers' ordering the apprentices "to undertake work other than that which properly belongs to the trade or... outside the premises of the factory," or "when it is proved the employers are really unable to train the apprentices for the trade..." (Article 73.) Article 74, however, practically nullifies this, stating that if the apprentice leaves the factory before the expiration of the term of apprenticeship ("except in cases of grave urgency or great necessity"), the "parents or guardians of the apprentice shall refund the expenses incurred by the factory during the part of the term of the apprenticeship already served." If this means "unless contract is cancelled for reasons set forth in Article 73," it should be so stated.

A special article provides that employers "maltreating the apprentices resulting in injury" shall be punished in accordance with the applicable provisions of the criminal law.

### Welfare and Workmen's Compensation

Chapter XII (Workers' Welfare) states that employers are to provide elementary education for juvenile workers and apprentices, bearing all expense therefor—at least ten hours weekly for workers under sixteen and five hours for apprentices over sixteen. They are also to provide educational facilities for other workers, promote "proper amusements," etc. "Workers may elect representatives to participate in the management and supervision of workers' savings, workers' insurance funds, and co-operative societies." Employers may "formulate their own rules regarding workers' compensation, workers' reward, and workers' pension fund; which rules... must first be.....approved by the proper authorities."

There are no specific provisions for enforcement of any of this chapter.

In Chapter XIII (Workers' Protection and Compensation), Article 79 provides that "The working hours for dangerous occupations in a factory shall be specially regulated and submitted by the factory to the proper authorities for approval before being put into operation." The expression "dangerous occupations" is not defined, and there is no specific provision for enforcement.

Articles 80, 81, and 82 provide that "for workers injured in the course of their employment, the factory shall bear their medical expenses.... During the period of their medical treatment they shall not be discharged and shall be paid their regular wages..... For workers permanently disabled in the performance of their duty, the factory shall, besides bearing their medical expenses, pay them regular wages for... six months, and..... half of their regular wages for the rest of their lifetime." Until social insurance laws are in force, "the factory shall give to the legal heirs of workers who died in the performance of their duty one hundred dollars for funeral expenses, four hundred dollars, and a sum equivalent to one year's wages for compensation. If, however, the capital of the factory is less than thirty thousand dollars, the factory may petition the proper authorities to alter the sum to be paid."

As for enforcement of these provisions, factories which in violation of these articles refuse to pay to the workers "medical expenses or wages, shall be liable for legal action to be brought by the workers." This is an extremely questionable and difficult method. Legal action is a very troublesome and expensive thing for workers. About the only way to make this sort of "liability" effective would be to establish a "Workers' Legal Aid Society" or "Legal Aid Bureau," perhaps with Government support, where the poor could get legal assistance without most or all of the proceeds going to the attorneys.

The same method of enforcement is specified for Article 83, which provides that female workers shall be given leave with full wages for a period before and after child-birth totalling two months.

Article 84 provides that "Female workers shall be allowed to nurse their infants during working hours."

### Special Protection

Three articles deal with special protection for juvenile (under sixteen) and female workers. These "shall not be employed in cleaning, oiling, inspecting and repairing machines in motion, or risky parts of power transmission agencies; neither shall they be employed to repair or adjust belts and ropes or to undertake other dangerous work....(nor) to handle poisonous" (not defined) "or explosive substances or other dangerous articles" nor "..... in places which are harmful to health, or which are otherwise dangerous, or particularly exposed to dust or fumes from noxious fluids."

The law provides that violation of these articles (85, 86, and 87) by "requiring female or juvenile workers to engage in unsanitary or dangerous work," shall be punished by a fine of not less than two hundred and not more than one thousand dollars for each offense.

It may be remarked here that western women are anything but unanimous on the desirability of special protection of their sex in the way referred to here. Both in America and in Western Europe (most emphatically perhaps in Scandinavia) women point out that the attempts to create special conditions for women are inconsistent with the idea of equality of the sexes, and that special protection places women at a disadvantage economically. It is a highly debatable question. It is certain, however, that if women may not work as long or under the same conditions as men their proportional wages suffer accordingly. If it is attempted to maintain these artificially, it simply means that men are employed in preference to women.

The same point applies to such privileges as two months' vacation with pay at time of child-birth. If employers must figure on such expenditures they will have to balance them by cutting down the general wage for women, which certainly seems unfair to the women who do not indulge in babies. (Perhaps, however, such responsibilities might induce employers to establish birth control clinics or spread contraceptive information.)

Also, the nursing of children in factories may be unavoidable under present circumstances, but it is certainly not something to be encouraged. If a child is to be born it should have healthy surroundings, and if it cannot have these it should not be born.

### Records and Reports

Chapter XIV (Records and Reports) declares that factories must keep full records of each worker, including his or her name, age, domicile, date of entry into factory, occupation, hours of work, remuneration, skill and conduct, rewards and penalties, and illnesses with causes and results. In January and July each year factories are to submit copies of reports to the authorities including the following: Name registers of workers, including their age, address, and nature of work; record of sickness and treatment; record of accidents and relief measures; record of discharges and reasons for same.

"Should an accident occur in a factory resulting in death or grave injury to a worker, the employers must, within five

# 保護

人壽保險，爲最經濟的保護家庭之法。

何以言之？蓋保護家庭之目的，在維持安樂，祛除憂患；而欲求安樂之得以維持，憂患之得以祛除，其惟一方法，乃在置有穩固之資產，因金錢萬能，其力足以左右人生一切環境也。

諸君苟執有人壽保險單一份，卽不啻置有一宗極穩固之資產。

故曰：人壽保險，爲最經濟的保護家庭之法。

華股組織
專家管理

**華安合羣保壽公司**

上海靜安寺路三十四號

days, report its occurence and consequent measures taken to the proper authorities." Employers must give full and detailed replies and reports to the proper authorities, or inspectors sent by them, on factory matters, as required.

Chapter XV covers Factory Inspection. "The Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor shall establish a factory inspectorate and shall commission inspectors to investigate the conditions in factories..."

"Inspectors may enter factories at any time for inspection, and shall not be refused admittance by the factory." They must carry official credentials.

"Should the sanitary and safety provisions of a factory be found inadequate" by the inspectors, the higher inspection authorities "may issue orders to the factory requiring their improvement within a definite period." Should a factory refuse to comply, "it may submit in writing the detailed reasons for such refusal and ask for reconsideration."

"Should an inspector make false accusations, extortion, or commit other unlawful acts, the factory may impeach him at the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor."

It is implied in Article 92 that local authorities may themselves send inspectors, but there is no provision whatever for the creation of local inspectorates. Also, there is no relation established between the proposed national inspectorate (under the Ministry) and the local authorities which are clothed with specific powers.

With regard to records and reports, Articles 109 provides penalties as follows:

> "Factories... keeping no register for workers, or keeping one but recording false statements, shall be fined not less than fifty and not more than two hundred dollars for each offense.
>
> "Factories...omitting to report what they are required to report to the proper authorities within proper limit of time, shall be fined not less than one hundred and not more than five hundred dollars for each offense. Should the factories make false reports, they shall receive other 'due punishment,' besides paying the fines as provided above."

### General Methods of Enforcement

It will have been noted that most sections of the code possess no specific provisions for enforcement. The only method, apparently, in which they can be enforced is that given in Articles 111, 112, and 113. The first-named obliges factories to petition for approval, as noted above (General Provisions). The local authorities are apparently empowered to issue (presumbly at their own discretion) certain orders to factories, as Article 112 provides that:

> "Factories, in non-compliance with the orders of the proper authorities in accordance with this law, after being warned, shall be fined not less than one hundred and not more than five hundred dollars for each offense, besides receiving other due punishment."

Article 113 defines "due punishment" as meaning: (1) warning; (2) cancellation of official interest for capital; (3) cancellation of monopoly, if any; (4) compulsory closing of the industry; (5) cancellation of registration.

A factory penalized "may appeal to the higher authorities or the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor. Should the penalties imposed result in violation of the factory's rights, the factory may bring 'administrative lawsuit' for redress." With regard to this last, I have never seen any legal definition of a factory's rights, or indeed the rights of any person in China. Does anything corresponding to a Bill of Rights exist in China at present? If not, the last sentence quoted is meaningless.

The general procedure aimed at appears to be about as follows: A factory is required to register, and to petition the local authorities for approval of factory rules they may draw up. The authorities may order changes in accordance with the provisions of the code, and factories must comply. They shall be warned first, then (if they fail to comply) fined, punishment proceeding by stages to the closing of the industry and cancellation of registration. Authority is in the hands of local officials, but no provision whatsoever is made for the establishment of local inspectorates.

The code, therefore, must be regarded as a combination of certain more or less definite legal limitations with specific penalties for violation, and a number of general provisions within the limits of which local authorities may proceed against such enterprises as they see fit.

### The Definite Limitations

The definite limitations with specific penalties are with regard to child labor (age limit however not quite certain) and apprenticeship, night work, the length of the working day, deductions from the workers' wages, the keeping of registers of workers, and the making of reports and petitions to the authorities.

Definite penalties are given with regard to "strenuous," unsanitary, or dangerous work for women and juveniles, also for "inadequate" sanitary and safety conditions, but the offenses themselves are not clearly defined, except for a partial specification of dangerous work.

Compensation for injury, and leave on pay for expectant mothers, are to be enforced by legal action brought by the workers, presumably under the factory law itself—a method requiring special preparatory measures before it can be regarded as practicable.

Other clauses provide for the application of existing statutes to particular cases. The criminal law covering fraud shall apply to the dishonest administration of profit-sharing where this system exists. That covering personal injury shall apply to maltreatment of apprentices. Those covering unlawful agitation, violence, or destruction of property shall apply during disputes between workers and employers or among themselves. (This is provided for in Article 115. I have no idea why this special provision is made, as the criminal law already applies fully to such cases.)

All other provisions are principles which may be given in the form of orders by local authorities. The proposed factory inspectorate, however, is to be created by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce, and Labor, and their reports submitted to "higher inspection authorities, which may issue orders to the factory." No specific method for enforcement of such orders are given, however,

### An Excellent Basis

In general, though examination of the methods for administration and enforcement shows that the requirements of the proposed law are not nearly as sweeping as they appear on the surface to be, those principles which are backed up by specific provisions for enforcement furnish an excellent basis for labor legislation. They establish what appears to be a thirteen-year age limit (a drastic step which will be difficult to enforce), a maximum 70-hour week, certain limitations on night work and dangerous work, and prevention of certain fraudulent practices of employers and violence against children. The extremely important items of compensation for injury, as well as maternity relief, call for more practicable methods of enforcement than are provided in the law.

In going so far, however, certain elementary things are surprisingly skipped. There are, for example, the elementary needs of sanitation and hygiene requiring specification, such as the supply of drinking and washing water, latrines and their location, definite provisions concerning ventilation, etc. There is also the question of lead poisoning (for women and children at any rate), which has already been dealt with by international agreement among other countries (including India, Japan, and Siam). The same applies to protection from anthrax.

Also, if compensation for injury is to be a fact, it calls not only for better methods of enforcement but for specific statement of the nature of injury, so as to include for example occupational diseases such as the various kinds of poisoning (lead, mercury, anthrax, phosphorus, arsenic, benzine, tar and pitch, paraffin, etc.).

Free employment agencies are an obvious and urgent necessity. Provisions could be included in a factory law requiring employers to communicate with such agencies when hiring workers, to get away from the vicious system of the worker having to "buy" his job from an agency, a petty middleman or foreman, or from another worker.

Other social legislation is already foreshadowed, which can hardly be included in the limits of a factory law. There is, for example, the matter of social insurance (sickness, unemployment, old age).

Freedom of association is another thing of the most basic importance. It is of particular importance in aiding the enforcement of factory laws and maintaining better conditions of hygiene and safety.

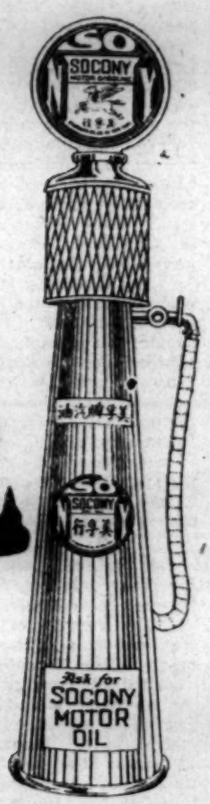
Shanghai, April 26, 1929.

---

## "President Adams" Captain Suspended for Six Months

A sequel to the grounding of the Dollar liner *President Adams* near the Panama Canal last January, occurred in San Francisco recently when Captain William C. Moss and Raymond E. Dobie, second officer, were deprived of their licenses for a six-months' period by United States steamboat inspectors. In announcing the penalty the inspectors said that the accident showed a general lack of discipline and management of the vessel on the part of Captain Moss, and dereliction of duty in failing to call the captain to the bridge on Dobie's account. The grounding of the vessel on Turo Reef cost the owners $50,000 in repairs.

# 美孚牌汽油




強猛有力之汽油

美孚行

# Why Japan Wants Control of Manchuria

BY JOTARO YAMAMOTO

*President of the South Manchuria Railway in the annual financial and economic review published by The Japan Advertiser, Tokyo.*

China continues to be the world's problem, not merely for political reasons which concern the peace of the Orient but for economic reasons. China has abundant undeveloped natural resources. Development of these, which would contribute to the future civilization of the world, needs foreign capital and technique, which China lacks. Such being the case, the leading Powers are anxious to assist China in her effort to develop her own resources and thereby share the benefit. Herein lies the true China problem.

During the last 60 years Japan has adopted the two civilizations of the East and West and built up her present position in the family of nations. Japan, however, has a small island territory, covered by mountains and inhabited by a population of 60,000,000. To this is added annually from 700,000 to 800,000. The country, therefore, is facing the problem of how to support her increasing population. The solution of the population problem, it would seem, may be to encourage foreign emigration and relieve the residents within the country of the fear of hard living. Foreign emigration, however, cannot be carried out satisfactorily, because Japan has no country to serve as an outlet for Japan's growing population, and if there is any, complicated international relations are involved in it. As a result, not even one-tenth of her annual increase of population can go out of the country.

The chief industry of the Japanese from ancient times has been agriculture and the majority of the people are engaged in farming pursuits. It has become impossible, therefore, for all farmers to get along as farmers in the small territory. What appears like a solution is adoption of industrialization, but Japan proper lacks natural resources and under present circumstances the country has to depend on foreign countries for industrial material. The foregoing circumstances explain Japan's unusual interest in China, especially Manchuria. It is not based on the question of national defense alone but on the supply of foodstuffs and industrial material. It is but natural that Japan should rely on the development of Manchuria and Mongolia, which are close to her geographically.

### Peace in Manchuria Imperative to Japan

Japan's relations with these territories are not a matter for mere interest and profit, as is the case with other foreign Powers, but concern the country's national defense and politics and, if viewed economically, are inseparable. The issue involved is significant as it concerns the very existence of Japan. The territory of Manchuria and Mongolia lies in a corner of China and is almost neglected. In former times the territory was allowed to be made the victim of the territorial ambitions of foreign countries. While it was in such a state, Japan fought Russia at the risk of its fortune and saved Manchuria from the danger of aggressive invasion. Japan did all this, partly because peace in Manchuria and Mongolia was imperative for the defense of the Korean border, but also because peace in the territory is equally important for the island country's economic development.

Since Japan gained control over Manchuria, she has concentrated on cultural and economic development and has made unusual sacrifices for the maintenance of peace and order. As a result, Manchuria today has become the safest haven of residence in all China. And surely no one will deny Japan's historic relations with Manchuria and Japan's policy for co-existence and co-prosperity embodied in the contributions Japan has made to the development of Manchuria.

Forty years ago the population of Manchuria was 5,000,000. Immediately after the Russo-Japanese War the figure was a little more than 10,000,000, but today its population has reached 30,000,000 and in addition to this, huge numbers of immigrants have been pouring into Manchuria year after year. In 1927 the number of immigrants reached 1,000,000. This increase is partly due to the large tracts of land available for development in Manchuria but the increasing population also shows the extent to which the cultural and economic development based on the maintenance of peace have been made. Look at Manchuria's trade returns. In 1918 the total trade volume through the three leading ports of Manchuria was 240,000,000 Hailkwan taels. In 1928 the figure jumped to 570,000,000 taels, which means that the trade volume increased 240 per cent in ten years. Manchuria's trade with Pogranichnaya, Vladivostok and the vicinity increased from 21,600,000 taels to 94,800,000 taels during the seven years from 1921 to 1928. This illustrates how rapidly Manchuria, especially Northern Manchuria, has been developed of late years.

### Japan's Efforts Economic

Thus, Japan's efforts in Manchuria are economic and intended to benefit the Chinese people and let the Japanese share it. Russia's advance to Manchuria was military, as the country harbored territorial ambitions. As the result of the Russo-Japanese War Japan succeeded Russia as comptroller of Manchuria. Such being the circumstances, Japan was suspected in some quarters of having the same aims as Russia, although there were no substantial proofs to support such suspsicions. But the subsequent events were more than sufficient to dispel such suspicions. Since Japan assumed control, she has laid railways in the vast territory, developed commerce and taken other economic steps, but nothing more. Her activities have never gone beyond commercial and economic spheres. One often hears of Japan's monopolistic policy in industrial undertakings in Manchuria but such rumors are greatly mistaken. The Manchurian policy of the present Cabinet aims at the principle of open door and equal opportunity, as was declared by the Prime Minister in the Diet early this year. The South Manchuria Railway, of which I am president, for instance, is willing to invite foreign capital if terms offered are favorable. Manchuria and Mongolia form too vast a territory to be developed by the feeble efforts of China and the individual capital of Japan, and it is more appropriate that foreign capital should be able to share task and benefits.

Agriculture is still the chief industry of Manchuria, as is shown in the trade returns. Its chief product for export is soya beans. Half of the arable land is still uncultivated. Judging from the way in which immigrants have been pouring into Manchuria, the producing capacity of Manchuria in agricultural products is bound to increase, and the increasing imports of daily articles are sure to register gains in proportion. Even now the trade of Manchuria represents one-third of the total trade of all China. In the near future it will represent half of China's trade, and certainly this is not a mere argument on paper.

The South Manchuria Railway Company is engaged in maintaining the Fushun coal fields, producing coal, and is also producing iron from the Anshan mine. Through a special concentration process the quality of iron ores is now made 60 per cent ferrous and the enterprise has been made so productive that substantial profit can now be expected. The company has planned to enlarge its enterprise as during the first period of production 400,000 tons of pig iron valued at Yen, 25,000,000 were produced.

The Company also has planned to produce 50,000 tons of shale oil a year during the first period of development. In addition to coal and oil production, the S. M. R. is planning to enlarge its enterprises in the production of sulphate of ammonia, paraffin, aluminum and soda. These industries need more capital and it is to be hoped that foreign financiers will invest their capital in these enterprises and share our profits. Successful management of these new industries will surely aid the further development and prosperity of Manchuria and presupposes the possibility that Manchuria will become a great market of the world.

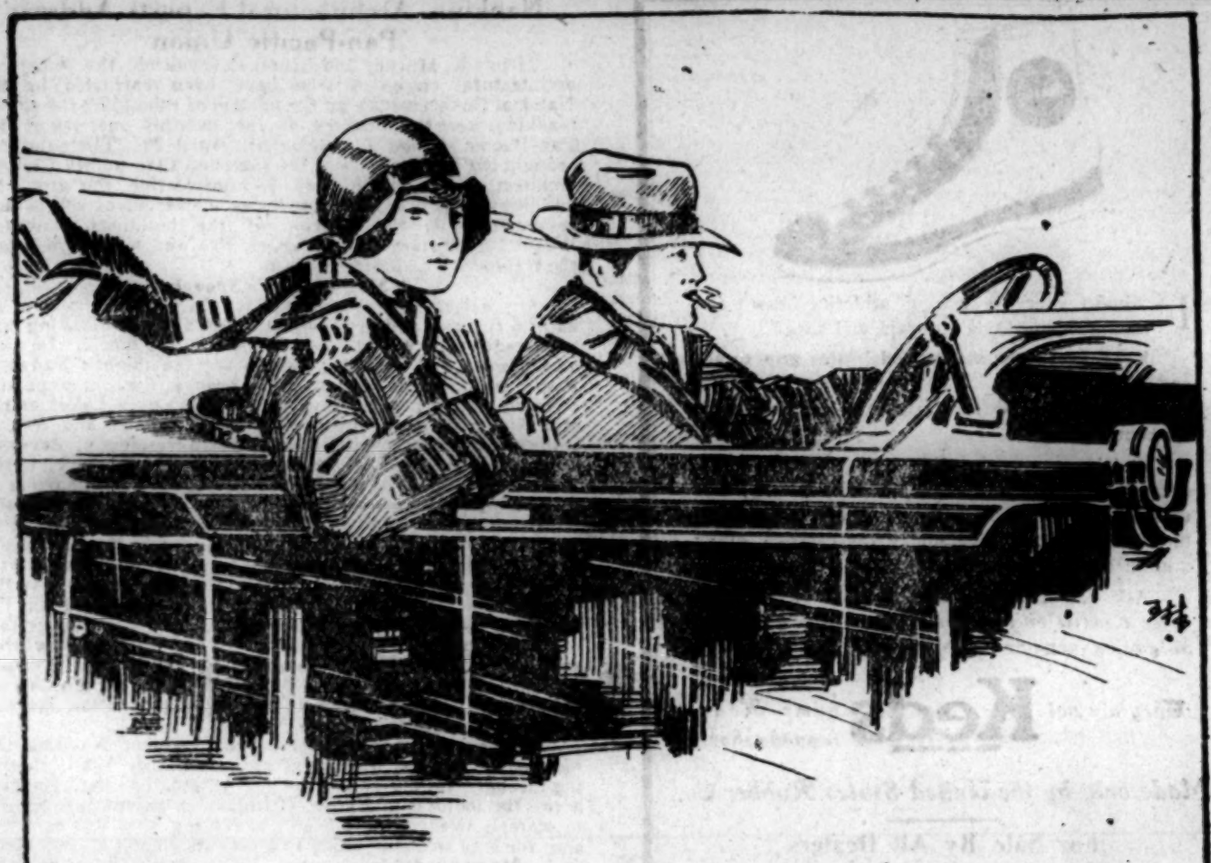
---

## Andersen, Meyer & Co. Make Claim in Connection With Cotton Mill

A further hearing took place at the Shanghai Provisional Court April 24 of the private criminal prosecution brought by Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd. against a bank manager and a former mill manager in connection with the sale by Andersen, Meyer & Co. in 1923 of machinery for the Heng Dah Cotton Mill, which later became involved in financial difficulties. The case involves a sum of Tls. 500,000 and the complainants in past years had sought redress in the native courts, Tls. 500,000 but without success. The case after having been dragged through several courts eventually was brought to the Provisional Court. Prominent among the spectators at each hearing has been C. H. French, vice-president of the complainant company.

Counsel for Andersen Meyer & Co. in a lengthy statement to the court at the hearing last week said that since the last hearing the books of the Heng Loong Bank had been gone into and they had come to the conclusion that the bank manager had nothing to do with the alleged fraud. Previously they were under the impression that the accused bank manager was implicated, but their opinion had changed following the investigation; he added that there was a discrepancy in the statements made in the native courts by the missing mill manager, and the findings of the investigators in the bank accounts. Counsel also asked that steps should be taken that the missing mill manager would not abscond before he could be brought into custody.

The Court (Judge Chen and Deputy Meinhardt) stated that it would be prepared to hear full evidence in the case and after further argument the case was adjourned.



白金龍香烟

←為上流社會之交際品

For a Delightful Smoke
We recommend

GOLDEN DRAGON
CIGARETTES
MILD and FRAGRANT

NANYANG BROS. TOBACCO CO., LTD.

NO:B151.

IN almost every branch of athletics brawn and weight are yielding to brain and speed.

Even in fastest action Keds' soles grip surely on ground or floor. They are of the springiest rubber, strong and sure-gripping—yet not heavy on your feet.

Keds' uppers are light, too. But they're strongly-built to protect your ankles and foot muscles against sudden twists and sprains. And the special Feltex innersole gives comfort every minute Keds are on your feet.

Ask for them by name. *And be sure the name Keds is on the shoe.* That is your guarantee of getting genuine Keds value.

*They are not* **Keds** *unless the name Keds is on the shoe.*

*Made only by the United States Rubber Co.*

For Sale By All Dealers

# ANCIENT JADE

## For Sale

175 kinds of various colours. Jade Great Seals and Articles, 33 kinds of which are Great Seals of Chou 周, (over 3,000 years), Ch'en 秦, Han 漢, T'ang 唐, Sung 宋, Ming 明, Emperors and Kings. Sizes up to 10" × 12".

**All From Imperial Palaces**

It has never been exhibited by any body elsewhere before.

*For inspection without obligation by appointment only please call or write to*

## S. Talbot & Sons,

522 Nanking Road,
Shanghai.

## Nanking Architectural Experts Address Pan-Pacific Union

Henry K. Murphy and Ernest P. Goodrich, the American architectural engineers who have been entrusted by the National Government with the mission of rebuilding the city of Nanking, were the speakers at the monthly meeting of the Pan-Pacific Union in Shanghai, April 29. The point was brought out in the course of the speeches that purely Chinese architecture would be used in constructing the group of buildings which are to serve as Government offices and residences. In the interior of the buildings, however, Western innovations will be largely followed so as to facilitate the transaction of business.

### Mr. Murphy's Speech

In the course of his remarks Mr. Murphy said that in its natural features and surroundings the City of Nanking has advantages enjoyed by few capitals in the world. In what other Capital can we find parallels for the mighty Yangtsze River on one side of the City, bearing the commerce of a hundred million people; for the lovely Lotus Lake, on the other side, with its picturesquely wooded islands, and its possibilities as the park center of a suburban residential development; for the rolling terrain which adds so much to the architectural possibilities of the future thickly built portion of the City proper; for the low hills bordering Nanking on the North and South; and for their culmination at the West, so close to the Gates that it seems almost a part of the City itself, in Purple Mountain, rising fourteen hundred feet in a silhouette of such individuality and character as almost to give the mountain an actual personality? And when, added to the beauty of its natural surroundings, you consider that over half of the seventeen to eighteen square miles forming the area within the walls of Nanking is cultivated fields, nearly empty of buildings of any kind, you will realize how unusual an opportunity is here afforded, to achieve a City Plan laid out almost on ideal lines.

Of the man-made features of the present Nanking, the most striking is the wonderful encircling City Wall, rambling through twenty-two miles of length, undulating gently across the foothills of Purple Mountain, occasionally dropping to scarcely twenty feet in height, averaging forty feet or more, and for long stretches rising to a majestic height of over sixty feet. Many hundreds of years old, sturdily built of huge bricks above a solid granite base, the scene of countless battles for the possession of the City, the walls of Nanking are a priceless heritage of majesty and beauty. His first strong feeling, when he arrived three months ago, Mr. Murphy said, was the conviction that these walls must not be lost as the price o be paid by Nanking for its modernization.

In addition to the old City Walls the architects have in Nanking, to help them in their task of preserving its native character, a few other monuments of beauty in the Temples scattered about through the City, and it is a definite part of their program not only to preserve these, wherever their architectural character warrants it, but also to enhance the effectiveness by arranging the street layout, wherever practicable, so as to provide attractive vistas of these bits of old Chinese architecture.

### Mr. Goodrich's Speech

Mr. Goodrich said that the creation of a great river port suitable for the handling of the traffic of a population of ten times ten million people and the determination of the type and volume of the inevitably accompanying industrial growth, are vital elements in formulating a plan. It has been estimated that 50,000 lineal feet of improved water frontage will come eventually into active use with approximately 10 square miles of large and small scale industrial development.

How much drinking water must be provided for a population of from one to two million persons distributed over an area which will aggregate in the gross over 300 sq. miles? What should be its source? What is the best type of pumping plant? Where may a reservior site be found? What is to be done along the lines of drainage and sanitation? What is the best means of cleaning the canals which are now practically nothing but open navigable sewers? Shall the river front lands be dyked as in Holland or filled in as in Seattle. To what extent can and should the level of Lotus Lake be raised to transform it from a marsh bordered pond to a pleasure resort Lake available for modern recreation craft if not for the boats of the Chinese Navy, for which latter purpose the Lake is said to have been originally created?

These are some of the questions which are being met in the regular day's work.

In the planning of streets, boulevards, parks and parkways, the preservation and enhancement of accessibility of points of archaelogical, historical and scenic interest is constantly kept in mind. As to every proposed new street and street widening, detailed studies are made on the best available maps and in the field in the effort to secure a location which will produce the least possible damage to private property and entail the least cost for land acquisition and construction consistent with proper design.

# The Principles of Feng Yu-hsiang

BY MARK M. LU

AT the present crisis in China, Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, the Kuominchun leader, holds a very important position. His thoughts at ordinary times, his policy towards civil affairs, and the unity of spirit that exists among his subordinates, are all worthy of study.

*Progressive Thought.* Marshal Feng's thought may be divided into three periods, namely Christian, Communist and Kuomintang. Before being defeated at Hankow, during the 14th year of the Republic, he had been a true Christian. After that he went to Russia and became a Communist. In the 16th year, coming out of Tungkuan, Shensi, he became a genuine adherent of the Kuomintang.

All his Christian subordinates of the Kuominchun now take the San Min Principles instead of the Bible as their guide, as the Marshal himself does. But so far they have not given up Christianity. Months ago Marshal Feng ordered, by telegram, all the officials' wives, belonging to the Kuominchun, resident in Peiping, to attend classes in religious education at the nearest available church.

He treats the Communists in the most liberal way. If they are arrested they are detained in the Conversion School—established in Kaifeng especially for them,—in which there are now several hundred such. Judging from his ordinary conversation he is in favor of Wang Ching-wei, the so called left wing leader. It will be seen that Marshal Feng's thought is progressive.

*Conciliatory Policy.* Last year when the Kuominchun occupied Shantung, Marshal Feng sent only two divisions there. It meant that whoever wanted Shantung by force might have it. At any rate he would try not to be involved in the civil war. He says very often to his subordinates that it is quite sufficient for them to do constructive work in the Shansi, Kansu, Shantung and Honan areas. This shows that he has so far followed a conciliatory policy. But no strong army can take Shansi and Kansu away if Feng's troops retreat there and hold Lungkuan.

*Unity of Spirit.* The unity of spirit in the Kuominchun is the strongest among all the military leaders in China. All the subordinates show absolute obedience to Marshal Feng. He treats them just as parents treat children, except Wang Hu, and Dr. Ling Ping. The former is honored as a tutor and the latter respected as a friend. Whoever desires a position in the Kuominchun must have been with the Marshal, at least, for several years. So the Kuominchun is kept very pure. Their unity of spirit is, indeed, very strong, but nevertheless statesmen are wanted. All of them are military men, except Hsueh Tu-pi, the Minister of Health. For instance, General Han Fu-chu, chairman of Honan, General Sun Liang-chen, chairman of Shantung, General Sung Chieh-yuan, chairman of Shansi, and General Liu Yu-fen, chairman of Kansu, are all military men—not politicians.

*The Spirit of Endeavor.* The spirit of endeavor in the Kuominchun is well known. Coming out of Tungkuan, in the 16th year of the Republic, the soldiers depended entirely upon the big swords and upon crackers as their machine guns, fighting against the Fengtien Forces along the Kin-han (now Ping-han) line and the Chilih-Shantung army along the Lung-hai line. At that time their amunition and money were both almost gone. But they won the final victory and helped the Revolutionary army to make China united. All the officials, either civilian or military, high or low, have so far received very low pay, the so-called maintaining fee, without complaint. They are strictly frugal and never waste a single coin in unnecessary expenses. Above all, they have done a great deal of constructive work, such as mass education, unbinding feet, irrigation and other useful work for the people.

A foreigner recently made the sarcastic criticism that Marshal Feng in China is just like an ox in a porcelain shop. He meant that the marshal is a dangerous man. It seems to me that he is, indeed, like an ox, but if we put a yoke on him he can do more for China. So the future of the New China depends very much upon him.

Loyang, Honan, April 21, 1929.

## State Council Appoints Officers for National Aviation Corporation

Li Chung-kung, Political Vice-Minister of Communications, and Hsiung Pin, Director-General of the Air Forces Department of the Ministry of War, by resolution of the State Council at Nanking April 27, were appointed Vice-Chairmen, and Chang Ching-yu, Lin Shih, Lu Wei-pu, Chang Hui-chang Chang Yi-ao and Chu Ting-chi, members of the Board of Directors of the China National Aviation Corporation.


A. B. C.

Underwear and Shirts

*The last word in value—*
*the last word in style.*

Best Tennis Goods at
Best Price
Immense Stocks of
Gent's Shirts and Outfits

The A. B. C. Underwear & Weaving Co.

(Next Nanking Road Post Office)

# Men and Events

Reginald Sweetland, correspondent in China for the *Chicago Daily News*, has returned from a trip to Tsingtao.

Miss Olive Yang, Chinese moving picture actress, is now in Penang and Java in connection with the production of moving pictures depicting Chinese life.

Miss Kate L. Ogborn, a missionary connected with the American Methodist Episcopal Church at Wuhu, arrived back in China last week after a two years furlough in the United States.

After having been on service in China waters since the troubles of 1927, the American war vessels *Trenton*, *Memphis* and *Milwaukee* departed for the United States end of last month, on orders from Washington.

Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor who came to Shanghai from Nanking a week ago for hospital treatment has secured an additional week's leave from the Central Government to recuperate his health.

Dr. Henry T. Hodgkin, formerly connected with the National Christian Council of China, has been appointed head of the graduate school of religious education recently established by the Society of Friends, Philadelphia.

Robert P. Lamont, U.S. Secretary of Agriculture recently announced to the appointment of Mr. Crocheron of the Agricultural Extension Department of the University of California to make an intensive study of the possibilities of marketing American dried and canned fruits in the markets of the Far East.

Miss Monsen of the Norwegian Baptist Mission in Shantung was reported missing last week following the piracy of a ship off the coast of Shantung. Miss Monsen was due at Hwanghsien, via Lungkow, April 20. She was travelling on a steamer called the Peihing which was pirated in Lanmi Bay, north-west of Lungkow.

According to a *Kuo Min* news agency dispatch, Capt. Chen Wen-lin, the Chinese aviator who is making a transcontinental flight from Berlin to Nanking, arrived at Rangoon April 26 and it was announced that he would continue his flight via Siam and Annam some days later. Previous reports that he had arrived at Amoy were premature.

The *Meifoo Shield* for April, house organ for the staff of the Standard Oil Company of New York, contains as its leading article a report on the wood oil production of Wanhsien, Szechuen Province. The article was written by A. L. Lornsten and is illustrated with a number of excellent pictures apparently taken by the author.

Sir Sidney Barton, former British Consul General in Shanghai, who recently received an appointment as Minister to Abyssinia while he was in England on home leave, is back in Shanghai for a short stay attending to personal matters. He is due to depart from May 22 to take up his new post. The China Association and the British Chamber of Commerce are preparing to arrange a dinner in his honor before he leaves.

At a meeting of the Governing Board of the Chinese-Foreign Famine Relief Committee held in Shanghai May 1 further allocations were made to the famine areas making the total amount distributed, (almost entirely in Shensi, Kansu, Honan & Shantung) £113,648,28. In addition a donation was reported of 500 bags of flour (24,500 lbs.) for Shensi province. The expenses of the campaign to date are stated to be about $700—almost entirely for printing and postage, etc.

Jerome D. Greene, a member of the New York banking firm of Lee, Higginson and Company, has been elected chairman of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations and Wallace Alexander, sugar manufacturer of San Francisco, was elected vice-chairman, according to a *United Press* report received in Shanghai this week. Mr. Greene succeeds Ray Lyman Wilbur of the University of California who resigned in order to accept a post in President Hoover's cabinet. The Institute of Pacific Relations will meet in Kyoto, Japan, this fall.

Recent visitors to Shanghai were E. E. Bergh, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Dalbank, Harbin, and V. J. Meriin, a member of the Board of the same institution. Mr. Bergh was until recently the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Central Asia, which operates in Russian Turkestan. The Shanghai branch of the Dalbank has a new manager in the person of Alexander C. Bilan, who formerly worked with Mr. Bergh in the Bank of Central Asia. Messrs. Bergh and Meriin are at present in North China *en route* to their home in Harbin.

The American law firm of Fleming, Franklin and Allman sued the Yellow Taxicab Co. of Shanghai in the U.S. Court for China May 1, for Tls. 5,285 for legal services. Judge Purdy gave judgment for the full amount of the claim. Giving vidence. Mr. Franklin stated that he had rendered services at the request of Mr. Schlobohm, a director. Mr. Allman stated that his services consisted of advice in connection with the organization of the company. F. J. Schuhl, representing the defendant company, cross-examined Mr. Allman as to what his fee was for securing a trademark. The latter replied, "None of your business."

## Buicks Head the List of Autos in Shanghai

According to statistics recently issued by the Municipal Council, there are 4,782 motor cars of 169 different makes registered in the International Settlement of Shanghai. Of this number, 4,378 are privately owned and 404 are hire cars. The Buick is the most popular, with the Ford second. The detailed list, as published by the Shanghai Municipal Council, follows.

A. B. C., 1; A. C., 5; A. G. A., 1; Adler, 1; Aga, 1; Ajax, 2; Albert, 3; Alsace, 1; American, 1; Amilcar, 1; Anderson, 1; Augus Sanderson, 4; Argyll, 2; Ariel, 1; Armstrong Siddley, 5; Arrol Johnson, 2; Auburn, 12; Austin, 180; Austro Daimler, 1; Autocrat, 1; Automobile, 1; B. S. A. 1; Bean, 5; Benz, 6; Berliet, 6; Bianchi, 5; Biddle, 1; Brasier, 4; Briscoe, 4; Buick, 613; Buguatti, 1; Cadillac, 26; Calcott, 4; Calthorpe, 6; Chalmers, 6; Chandler, 44; Chevrolet, 266; Chiribiri, 3; Chrysler, 100; Citroen, 144; Cleveland, 1; Clyno, 16; Columbia, 7; Common Wealth, 2; Continental Motors, 1; Crossley, 8; D. F. P., 1; Daimler Mercedes, 7; Darracq, 1; De Dion Bouton, 14; De Soto, 4; Deimster, 1; Delage, 22; Delehaye, 2; Derby, 1; Dodge, 211; Donnet Zedel, 1; Duerkopp, 5; Durant, 3; Dux, 1; Earl, 1; Elcar, 2; Erskine, 50; Essex, 163; F. B. Stearns, 2; Fiat, 258; Flint, 1; Ford, 375; Franklin, 4; G. W. K., 1; Galloway, 5; Gardner, 5; Graham Paige, 14; Grant, 1; Gray, 5; Gwynne, 1; Hanyung, 1; Hillman, 3; Hispano Suiza, 2; Horch, 2; Hotchkiss, 1; Hudson, 35; Humber, 10; Hupmobile, 148; Inter State, 1; Isotta Fraschini, 2; Jewett, 33; Jewett, 9; Jordan, 2; La Licorne, 3; Lancia, 1; Laxington, 1; La Zebra, 4; Liberty, 3; Lincoln, 1; Locomobile, 2; Lorraine Dietrich, 1; M. A. G., 1; Machis, 1; Majola, 1; Marmon, 7; Mathis, 11; Maxwell, 15; Mercedes, 2; Mercer, 1; Millburn Electric, 6; Mitchell, 1; Moon, 2; Morris Cowley, 249; Morris Minor, 7; Morris Oxford, 155; Morris Leon Bollee, 2; Morrison Garages, 1; N. A. G., 4; Nash, 176; National, 1; Oakland, 26; Oldsmobile, 72; Opel, 9; Otomo, 1; Overland, 88; Overland Whippet, 106; Owin Magnetic, 1; Packard, 47; Paige, 10; Paterson, 1; Peerless, 3; Peugeot, 40; Pierce Arrow, 2; Plymouth, 18; Pontiac, 44; Premier, 2; Protos, 11; Regal, 1; Renault, 79; Reo, 1; Riley, 1; Roamer, 3; Rolls Royce, 6; Rover, 9; Rugby, 85; Salmson, 2; Saxon, 1; Scripps Booth, 9; Seabrook, 1; Singer, 22; Standard, 78; Star, 10; Stearns, 1; Stephens, 2; Steyr, 2; Studebaker, 286; Stutz, 7; Sunbeam, 9; Swift, 8; Talbot, 8; Talbot Darracq, 4; Templar, 3; Trojan, 1; Vauxhall, 10; Velie, 3; Vulcan, 1; Westcott, 1; Willys Knight, 51; Wolseley, 17.

In the French Concession 3029 autos are registered, the Buick also leading there. The following is a list of cars registered in the French Concession:

A. C. 2; A. D. 1; Advanced 1; Aga 7; Ajax 1; Albert 1; Alldays 1; All Day Emfield 1; Albion 1; Allen 2; Amilcar 7; Angus Sandon 3; Argyll 1; Aries 1; Armstrong Siddeley 5; Arrol Johnston 3; Auburn 3; Ansaldo 1; Austin 96; Austro-Daimler 3; Bean 2; Belsize 1; Benz 7; Berliet 10; Bianchi 5; Brasier 6; Briscoe 2; Bugatti 2; Buick 314; C.M.C. 1; Cadillac 16; Calthorpe 1; Carden 1; Chalmers 1; Chandler 25; Charron 1; Chenard et Walcker 3; Chevrolet 192; Chiribiri 2; Chrysler 77; Citroen 225; Cleveland 1; Clyno 7; Columbia 2; Crossley 4; Crow 1; Crow Elk Hart 1; Cunningham 1; Daimler 2; Darracq 1; De Dion Bouton 11; Delage 25; Delahaye 8; Delaunay-Belleville 1; Dennis 2; Derby 1; Diana 1; Dixi 1; Dinos 1; Dodge 118; Donnet Zedel 2; Durekopp 2; Durant 2; Elcar 1; Elgin 1; Empire 1; Erskine 25; Essex 114; Flat 125; Ford 358; Franklin 4; G.B.S. 1; G.M.C. 2; Gardner 1; Graham Paige 14; Gray 3; Heron 1; Hillman 1; Horch 1; Hotchkiss 1; Huden 1; Hudson 20; Humber 5; Hupmobile 69; Hurlburt 1; Jewett 11; Jordan 2; Jowett 6; Kissel 1; La Licorne 2; La Salle 1; Lea Francis 1; Liberty 1; Lincoln 2; Lorraine Dietrich 3; Mag 1; Majola 1; Marmon 2; Mathis 13; Metallurgique 3; Milburn 1; Milburn electrique 25; Moon 2; Morgan (tricycle) 1; Morris Cowley 119; Morris Leon Bollee 1; Morris Oxford 75; Morris Minor 1; Maxwell 7; N.A.G. 1; Nash 79; N.S.U. 1; Oakland 12; Octo 1; Oldsmobile 76; Opel 4; Overland 49; Overland Whippet 45; Packard 28; Paige 6; Paige-Jewett 1; Panhard-Levassor 1; Peerless 3; Peugeot 34; Pierce Arrow 1; Plymouth 38; Pontiac 32; Premier 4; Protos 5; Puch 1; Renault 106; Reo 1; Roamer 1; Rolland Pilain 1; Rolls Royce 3; Rover 6; Rugby 27; Salmson 6; Saxon 1; Scripps Booth 8; Seneca 1; Singer 14; Sizaire Freres (Mallet) 1; Standard 31; Star 2; Steyer 2; Studebaker 120; Stutz 1; Sunbeam 4; Stewart 1; Swift 2; Talbot 12; Talbot Darracq 1; Templar 3; Unic 3; Vauxhall 3; Velie 3; Voisin 1; Westwood 1; Willys Kinght 38; Wolseley 7.

*No Effort Spared to Serve You!*

# SINCERE

is Shanghai's premier department store and sells only quality goods at reasonable prices. Its sole policy is service to the buying public. When you have anything to buy, do not fail to visit this department store. Here you will find things that you have been wanting—exquisite works of art, beautiful furnishings, charming apparel, in fact, everything that your inclination may fancy—gathered from the markets of world by experts and sold at prices that will surprise you.

# WING ON

is known throughout the Far East as the mark of highest quality in merchandise gathered from all over the world by experts in their line, and sold with the Wing On guarantee. Back of Wing On are years of experience in serving the buying public and in contributing to the development of better merchandising. You will be pleased with the varied assortment of goods of all descriptions which the Wing On store now has on display. Decide now to save on your purchases—with the additional advantage of buying only quality goods.

# SUN SUN

is the most-up-date department store in this 'Paris of the Orient.' It has the utmost modern utility and convenience for discriminating shoppers, every detail of whose equipment will lend itself to the buyers' comfort and ease. This department store has taken stupendous pains to gather from the far ends of the earth the choicest commodities for its stock. The increase of the business of Sun Sun year after year can be ascribed to the Sun Sun policy of offering only reliable goods. The fact that these goods are sold at lowest possible prices enhances Sun Sun's prestige as the best place to supply all needs.

## RADIOGRAMS

"Via CRDA"

The Chinese Government Radio Administration

**Fast Radiogram Service**

to and from

America, Europe, Philippines, Dutch East Indies, Hawaiian Islands, Etc.

Messages may be filed at the new

SHANGHAI CENTRAL TRAFFIC OFFICE
SASSOON HOUSE

(Western Arcade—At Jinkee Road)

For full information, rates and blank forms, call, write or telephone (No. 62680 or 10245) our office.

URGENT ORDINARY
DEFERRED NIGHTLETTERS

Radiograms for the important cities of China may also be filed at the above office.

Accuracy—Speed—Economy—Service

NO CHARGE FOR REGISTRATION OF TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESSES

## THE CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY

HEAD OFFICE HARBIN

SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOMS, INSURANCE, LOANS, COMMISSIONS
PASSENGER SERVICE

**FAR EAST-EUROPE, VIA SIBERIA**

**(Shanghai-London 16 days, U. S. $110.81—$291.79)**

Information, Reservations and Through Bookings at the following Agencies of the Chinese Eastern Railway:

SHANGHAI, 3, Canton Road, Robert Dollar Cudding.
Telegraphic Address: "KITVOSTDOR"
Phone: 17132

HARBIN, C.E.R. Travel Bureau, 170-171 Kitaiskaya street,
Telegraphic Address: "EUROPASIA"
Phone: 24-65

C.E.R. Grand-Hotel, 2 Sungarisky Prospect.
Telegraphic Address: "GRANDHOTEL"
Phone: 24-18

TIENTSIN, 74, Rue de France,
Telegraphic Address: "KITVOSTDOR"
Phone: 1888 S"

DAIREN, 110, Yamagata Dori,
Telegraphic Address: "KITVOSTDOR"
Phone: 8243

MOUKDEN, 24, Chiyoda Dori,
Telegraphic Address: "TITVOSTDOR"
Phone: 574

NEWCHWANG, Great Street,
Telegraphic Address: "KITVOSTDOR"
Phone: 1271

CHANGCHUN, 4, Hino-de-cho,
Telegraphic Address: "KITVOSTDOR"
Phone: 1280


# A Rejoinder to "The Pien Ma Boundary Question"

BY C. Y. W. MENG

A correspondent of the North China Daily News, and also the writer of an article dealing with The Pien-Ma Boundary Question", made several attacks on my article dealing with the British Invasion of Yunnan" which appeared in the last week's issue of *The Review*. He said that I do even know nonmenclature for I call Pien-Ma some times Pi-Ma and sometime Li-ma. In the first place, I should like to point out that I only translated the name of this territory from the Chinese name "片馬". I should like to refer the writer of that article to the Map of Yunnan (the eighth edition) published by the New Asia Geographical Society in Wuchuang (武昌西新地學社) in 1919. I also got the materials on the British invision of Pi-Ma from the account which appeared in the last part of the Map. Should my comtemporary desire to read that account or look at the map, I would bo too glad to let him to do so.

In that Map, we find that Pi-Ma is situated in western Yunnan, within the boundary line. The territory further west of Pi-Ma—that is, between Pi-Ma and Mali Kai Kiang (瀾立開江) is generally known as the "disputed territory". It is so called because the negotiations on the boundary problem in 1905 between the Manchu Government and the British representatives did not result in an agreement by which this disputed territory" was presented to the British. In my article I pointed out that the negotiation in 1905 did not result in an agreement because of the bitter feeling in Yunnan, which made it impossible for the foreign office in Peking to affix its seal. It is somewhere there that "Kiang Sin Pu" lies. Recently, the National Government made it clear that the so called "disputed territory" is not a disputed, but a Chinese territory. This statement is based on the ground that, as the negotiation in 1905 did not result in an agreement, nor was there any subsequent agreement by which this "disputed territory" has ever been presented to the British. There is nothing "disputed" about it is "de jure and de facto Chinese territory." In my article, I further pointed out that from time immemorial, this so called "disputed territory" has been under Chinese control. Col. Yule, in his book on the Travels of Marco Polo, said that "This Kingdom (it means the Kingdom of Carajan or Tali-fu which is northwest of Yunnan-fu) had subsisted in Yunnan since 738, and probably embraced the upper part of the Irawadi Valley". Our comtemporary certainly knows where Irawadi is. According to this statement, this will include all the territory between two rivers—Mali Kai Kiang and Numai Kai Kiang-up to the boundary of Tibet from Myitkina. It is just because the British tried to "rob" the Chinese of this area but did not suceed, that they call it "disputed territory"!

As to the accusation of my "tenfold" in mutiplication, I wish to call the attention of my compemporary that between 1897-1899, at least three negotiations on the modification of the boundary line took place between the Manchu government and the British representatives, resulting in the loss of Chinese frontier territory with an area no less than 600,000 square miles, the details are given in the account of the British invasion of Pi-Ma by Mr. Wang Liang-tsing which also appeared in the last of the map mentioned before.

*The North China Daily News* correspondent certainly admitted that the British "did" invade the territory, for he said, "It is quite possible, though we do not know that it is so, that the British Government has stretched its preogative so far as to prohibit the pastime of dacoity (banditry) to the hardy warriors of these states. Most likely, too, the practice of suttee is also toboo under British protection but with these trifling, though irritating restrictions the people of these states are as free as ever they were and infinitely more prosperous." We know too well that this is the gesture of the "slogan of the imperialists when they invade they always cover themselves by saying that the people of the territory have better protection, or peace, etc, under their control!

Lastly, the writer gets off the subject by saying that the Chinese are in fact more "imperialistic" than the British. I will not argue with him on this point but will ask which is more imperialistic—to invade the territory of others by "crossing oceans" or merely to subdue neighbouring troublous states. I will leave this question for my comtemporary to answer.

Shanghai, May 1, 1928.

# Who's Who in China

**Mr. Yu Yu-jen**

于右任字伯循

Mr. Yu Yu-jen, a native of Sanyuen, Shensi province was born in 1878 of peasant parents. At the age of twenty-four, he passed the literary examinations given in his native district. When still a boy, he became convinced of the misrule of the Manchu Government, and it was not long before his arrest was ordered by the Viceroy of his native province because of his revolutionary ideas as evidenced in various poems and songs that he had written. Later be went to Shanghai in company with friends and entered the Aurora University. Shortly afterward, because of religious interference on the part of the French faculty, the students, including Mr. Yu, left the school in a body. Eventually these students succeeded in organizing the Fuh Tan University at Kiangwan. After completing his studies, Mr. Yu took up journalism and later proceeded to Japan. While there he became interested in the San Min Principals as expounded by the late Dr Sun Yat-sen. Mr. Yu assisted in the organizing of the Tung Min Hui, the first Chinese revolutionary organ to be established. Upon his return to China in 1907 he organized the *National Herald*, a Chinese daily newspaper published at Shanghai. This was followed by the publication of three other organs the *Min Hu Pao, Min Yu Pao, Min Li Pao*, for the spreading of revolutionary propaganda. Though strictly censored and hampered in his work, Mr. Yu, the editor, never lost hope. In the meantime, a branch of the Tung Ming Hui was established at Hankow. In 1911 when the Provisional Government was established at Nanking, after the overthrow of the Manchu regime, Mr. Yu was appointed Vice-Minister of Communications. While holding his post, he succeeded in reducing postal and telegraphic charges, and in instituting a night express service on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

When Yuan Shih-kai assumed office as President of the Chinese Republic, Mr. Yu realized that it was not to his advantage to work with him, so he returned to Shanghai where he resumed his journalistic activities. In 1918 at the request of the people ot Shensi province, Mr. Yu returned and assumed command of the Constitutional Armies, with the object of forcing compliance with the terms of the Provisional Constitution, which was being ignored by the Tuchun. He remained there for four years, during which time he devoted a great deal of attention to education in his native province. In 1922 he returned to Shanghai and opened the University of Shanghai. In 1924, when the 1st National Congress of the Kuomintang was held at Canton, Mr. Yu was elected as member of the Central Executive Committee. In the same year the late General Hu Ching-yih, a prominent Shansi Commander, who was formerly under Mr. Yu, at that time in control of the 2nd Kuominchun under General Feng Yu-hsiang, took a prominent part in the *coup d'etat* by which the government officials under Ex-President Tsao Kun were forced out of power. In 1925 when Marshal Tuan Chi-jui assumed the post of Provisional Chief Executive, Mr. Yu was appoined Minister of Interior, but he refused to accept the post. In 1926 when the 2nd National Congress of the Kuomintang was held at Canton, Mr. Yu was again elected a member of the Central Executive Committee. In 1927 when the National Government was installed at Nanking, he assumed the posts of member of the Central Political Council and concurrently member of the State Council member of the Military Council and also of the Board of Audit. In March 1929 he was appointed a member of the Central, Executive Committee.

黃士衡

**Hwang Shih-Heng**

Hwang Shih-heng was born in 1890 at Chengchow. He received a B. A. degree from the University of Iowa in 1917 and an M. A. from Columbia University in 1918. He became president of the Hunan Commerical College in 1925 and from 1926 until 1928 was a professor at Hunan University. In April, 1925, he was made Commissioner of the Hunan Committee of Industry. In 1927 and again in 1929 he was appointed Commissioner of the Hunan Committee of Education.

## New Weekly Journal at Canton Discusses Vital Problems

*The China Truth* is the name of a new weekly journal which has commenced publication at Canton. The editor is Kan Teh-yun. The paper contains 24 pages of text in English and eight in Chinese. The first issue, which appeared April 20, printed a letter of congratulation from Dr. C. T. Wang. The editorials discuss such topics as the "Punitive Expedition against Hankow", "Settlement of the Tsinan Incident", "Germans in China", "Consular Deputy's Interference in Chinese Court Procedure", "Shanghai Municipal Councils's Motto: Make Hay While the Sun Shines", etc. An editorial entitled "Too Much Fessenden" voices the opinion that in normal times the British in Shanghai would never dream of pushing an American to the front as they have pushed Mr. Fessenden, and propounds the question of whether this continued employment of Mr. Fessenden is assisting American prestige or hampering it.

## "Balashin Sai"

This Wonderful Balashin Sai is very effective in curing the following diseases such as:—

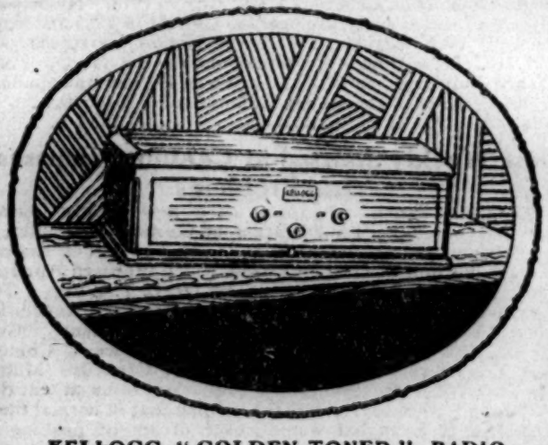
Cough, Indigestion, Nauseating, Vomiting Increased Salivation, Furred tongue, Gum-boils, Foul breathing, Continuous spitting, Thirstiness, Tiredness, Dizziness, Sea-sickness, and Stomach-ache, etc.

**ENG AUN TONG**

*The Tiger Medical Hall*

89 N. Szechuen Road Tel. N. 2736





**KELLOGG "GOLDEN-TONED" RADIO** Model 515: A table set completely self-contained, except speaker. Cabinet of molded metal finished in two-tone warm brown. Height 9¼ inches, width 28⅝ inches, depth 12⅝ inches. List price, including four Kellogg A-C tubes, one Kellogg 403 A-C power tube, and one 280 rectifier tube M. $265.

**A. C. Operated—No Batteries Required**

**Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Co.**

*12 Nanking Road,*
*Shanghai.*


# Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation

*The following news reports are summaries of news messages dealing with the Chinese political situation and Japanese activities in China which are distributed to the Chinese and foreign press in China by the Japanese semi-official Toho News Service.*

*Peiping, April 25.*—The Mongolian Mohammedans who captured Ninghsia have occupied Pinglo.

*Tokyo, April 25.*—Directors of the Japan-China Businessmen's Society at an extradorinary meeting passed resolutions calling for definite action against the anti-Japanese agitation in China.

*Tsinan, April 25.*—The Chinese military authorities here have proclaimed martial law following the shooting of Paymaster Ito of the Japanese troops.

*Peiping, April 25.*—The Diplomatic Corps will notify the National Government tomorrow of its decision for the abrogation of the importation of arms to China.

*Nanking, April 25.*—The Japanese Consul Okamoto today handed an official protest concerning the Bairyo Maru question to C. T. Wang.

*Nanking, April 25.*—The Japanese Consul has requested an explanation of the National Government's attitude concerning the transfer from the Japanese army of the defence of Tsinan district from Gen. Ho Ying-chin.

*Tokyo, April 26.*—S. Uchida, Parliamentary Vice-Minister of the Navy, has made a detailed report to Premier Tanaka on the result of his visit to Central China.

*Tokyo, April 26.*—T. Kimimori, Japanese financial Councellor to China, will leave here on April 29 for Shanghai.

*Peiping, April 26.*—An official notice with reference to the abrogation of the arms ban to China was sent by mail to C. T. Wang by the Dutch Minister, M. W. Oudienjik.

*Peiping, April 27.*—Feng Yu-hsiang is reported to have formulated a plan for the recovery of Ninghsia from the Mohammedans.

*Tokyo, April 27.*—At today's cabinet meeting it was decided to submit the agreement on the Nanking and Hankow incidents to the Emperor.

*Tokyo, April 28.*—Premier Tanaka has refused interviews concerning Japan's China policy to representatives of the Opposition.

*Nanking, April 28.*—A spokesman of the National Government stated today that Gen. Sun Liang-cheng withdrew his troops from Taian in disobedience to orders from the National Government.

*Nanking, April 28.*—National salute-guns are hereafter to be exchanged between Japan and China.

*Nanking, April 29.*—Gens. Lu Chun-lin and Hsiung Ping, associates of Feng Yu-hsiang, have left here for Honan and Shanghai respectively.

*Tokyo, April 30.*—The official document of the Sino-Japanese Agreement on the Nanking and Hankow Incidents in its original from was recognized by the Investigation Committee of the Privy Council today.


**Peter's NECKTIES**

**CHINESE PURE SILK TIES**

*Central Arcade, 91 Szechuen Road*

**SHANGHAI.**

# From the Chinese Press

*News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official), Ta Chung (Kuominchun) and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press.*

*Wednesday, April 24.*—Regulations governing the establishment of educational institutions by religious sects have been issued by the Central Government.—Chiang Kai-shek and T. V. Soong have been entertained at a banquet by the British Consul and Chamber of Commerce at Hankow.—Chiang Kai-shek has issued an order for the employment of disbanded soldiers in rehabilitation works.—The report of the capture of Chefoo by Gen. Liu Chen-nien has been confirmed.—Provincial forces have driven rebellious units from Tzechow in southern Szechuan.—A telegram from Admiral Chen Shao-kuan in Shasi states that rebel forces there have expressed their desire to submit to the Government.—A sum of $200,000 is to be appropriated from the Returned Belgian Boxer Indemnity Fund for reconstructing and repairing the Second Engineering College of the Government Peiping University.—Gen. Ho Chien has ordered the major portion of the Hunan Provincial Forces to concentrate in southern Hunan preparatory to the launching of the campaign against Kwangsi.—Forces under Gen. Hsiang Han-ping will go to Shaoching; the gunboat "*Kiang Han*" is also proceeding upriver.—The personnel of the Hunan Provincial Government was formally inducted into office yesterday.—Gen. Sun Liang-chen has instructed three divisions of Provincial forces to complete arrangements for taking over garrison posts in Tsinan.—The retirement of the Wu-Han rebel leaders, Hu Tsung-tuh and Tao Chun and the surrender of their forces to Chiang Kai-shek has been announced in a telegram issued by the two commanders.—It is reported that Chang Chung-chang, Chu Yu-pu and Wu Kuang-hsiang have fled to Dairen aboard the gunboat *Chen-hai*.—A mob has broken into the building of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai.

*Thursday, April 25.*—A telegraphic report from Chengtu states that rebel troops under Yang Sen have been defeated by the Provincial Forces under Gen. Liu Wen-hui.—June 1 has been set as the date for the inauguration of a commercial air service between Shanghai and the Capital.—The entire 12th division under Gen. Chin Han-ting is leaving for Kinchow, southern Kiangsi.—Liu Chen-nien is leading his forces in the advance against Lungkow in conjunction with the Government units under Gen. Jen Yin-chi and Sun Tien-ying.—Admiral Chen Shao-kwan will proceed to Shanghai to consult with Admiral Yang Shu-chang on the organization of the Ministry of Navy.—It is reported that the Kwangsi leaders, Li Tsung-jen, Pai Tsung-hsi and Huang Shao-hsiung are preparing to go abroad.—Tang Shao-yi will preside at the inauguration of the Chungshan Special District Government, on Monday, the 29th inst.—Four locomotives and 27 passenger coaches are being dispatched for service on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway.—Kao Lu, Chinese Minister in Paris reports the formal exchange of notes regarding the Sino-French Tariff agreement at the Quai d'Orsay at Paris on the 22nd inst.—The National Defense Conference will shortly be convened at Nanking following the return of Chiang Kai-shek from Hankow.—Gen. Sun Liang-chen has received the order instructing the Shantung Provincial Government to assume full responsibility for the taking over of Tsinan following its evacuation by the Japanese.—Gen. Lu. Chung-ling has denied rumors of Feng Yu-hsiang's intention to go abroad.→

(*Continued on page 435*)

*The worth*
*of your eyes—the value of vision—cannot be expressed in any term. Next to life itself is vision.*
**Dr. Wm. K. H. Yen**
Optometrist
**124 First Floor**
**Sassoon House**
The Bund & Nanking Road
Tel. 18847

**"The Seaboard Route to the North"**

*Travel on The*

**Peiping-Mukden Line**

Starting at Peiping, the ex-capital of China, called the most interesting city in Asia, with its intricate systems of walls, its Imperial palaces and its beautiful temples and tombs, the Peiping-Mukden Line goes down to Tientsin, the great port of Chihli, and from there swings in a wide circle on its pathway to the north. From Lanchow to Chiuchow the railway follows the line of the Gulf of Chihli, passing through Shanhaikwan, where the Great Wall ends at the sea, and thence on to Mukden, the ancestral home of the Manchus, a city which vies with Peiping in its splendor of palaces and temples and ancient shrines.

Through tickets are issued and passengers' baggage registered through between the important stations on the Peiping-Mukden Railway and the South Manchuria, Chosen (Korean) and Imperial Japanese Government Railways. At Peiping connections can be made with the Peiping-Hankow Railway and with the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, and at Tientsin connections can be made with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, for Tsinanfu, Nanking and Shanghai.

For information as to rates, schedules, accommodations, etc. apply to any Tourist Bureau, or communicate directly with the Traffic Manager

**Peiping-Mukden Railway**

**Head Office**

TIENTSIN

An Advertisement of the Chinese Government Railways

No. 2

# New Books of Interest in the Far East

## A Tale of Old Japan

*Blue Trousers. Being the Fourth Part of "The Tale of Genji." By Lady Murasaki. Translated from the Japanese by Arthur Waley. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston and New York. The Riverside Press, Cambridge. 1928.*

In "Blue Trousers" the tale of Prince Genji is brought to an end. This is a translation of one of the great classics of literature, the "Genji Monogatari," of which this present volume is Part IV, including Chapters 29 to 40. There are many more chapters to the book, enough for a couple of additional volumes (which I understand are now being prepared by the same translator), but these deal with the successors of Genji, the prince himself passing away somewhere between the fortieth and forty-first chapter, the novelist omitting to state how, where, or when the tragic event occurred.

Omissions of this kind, indeed, are one of the most striking things in this great classic. It is unquestionably an unusually fine piece of literature, and there are touches of beauty and fantasy and pure loveliness which charm and enchant as much as anything ever written in any tongue. It is precisely because of this beauty and power of expression that one feels intentionally let down when most important elements in the story are carefully led up to and then suddenly skipped. The death of the resplendent hero himself is the most striking example of this. He is in the prime of life, healthy and vigorous (though despondent over the death of his best-beloved wife) at the end of Chapter 40 (or is it Chapter 39?). The following chapter starts off "After Prince Genji's death. . . ." and there you are.

There are many examples of this. For example, when Genji finds himself in the home of a young lady at Akashi who, despite his youth, charm, and high social standing (he is a son of the Emperor), considers his presence as an impertinence and flees into a neighboring room locking the door behind her, the novelist remarks that "You might have supposed that this was the end of the matter, for she had evidently no mind to return, nor he any intention of forcing bolts and bars. Curiously enough, however, this was not the end of the matter. The difficulties that ensued may well be imagined if we remember the lady's unusual shyness and pride. Suffice it to say that from this night's meeting.... sprang an intimacy which was grounded in the deepest feeling. The night.... passed on this occasion all too quickly. It was essential that he should leave unobserved, and at the first streak of dawn, with many last endearments and injunctions, he crept stealthily from the room." The author might at least have told us how he got into her room We can imagine his difficulties, but we cannot imagine how he got around them if he had no intention of forcing bolts and bars. Did he simply break down the door without forcing the bolt? Did he climb in the window? Or did he coax the lady out to see the pretty bracelet he brought for her (if he did)?

This, I dare say, is hypercritical. It is a book of extraordinary beauty, and gives a remarkably fine picture of court life in Japan a thousand years ago. Compared by present-day standards, it seems an empty and restricted life, particularly for the women, but the work of the novelist is of course not to judge by the standards of another day and time, but to give us a sense of reality, to let us into the life of the people, into their thoughts, their hopes and dreams and despairs, and this she faithfully does. The author, Lady Murasaki, was herself a court lady of the tenth century. She knows the life of the Kyoto court, its ceremonies and its intrigues, the poetry and music and smattering of Chinese classics which made up its culture, the amours inside and outside the royal family which made up one touch of nature in this highly artificial civilization, the colorful beauty of spring and autumn and the white wonder of winter in the old capital,—all these things she knows well. But she knows not the first thing about the geography of the country a hundred miles from the city, not the first thing about the life of the common people who feed her and her kind, not the first thing about moving from one part of Japan to another.

What she knows, from her place in this exquisite ivory tower that was old Kyoto, she tells with rare beauty and delicacy and power of expression. It is this that makes the Genji Monogatari a truly great work,— written at a time, it must be remembered, when our own ancestors in Europe were little better than barbarians, and the dusk of the Dark Ages was hardly lifting. But my personal preference, I admit, is for the vivid romance and heroism and high adventure of the Heike Monogatari, where men are men, and women are at times something more than dolls.

HARRY PAXTON HOWARD

*Chinese Missions, by Joseph Judson Taylor, M.A., D.D., LL.D. Walter Neale, New York, 1928. 103 pages.*

This short book is made up of lectures presented by the author to the prayer-meeting group of his American church. Dr. Taylor has never visited China, and seems to be satisfied with such knowledge of the East as he has gained from reading and from talks with those who have been here. He states that he has not gone into the concrete because he does not want to cumber his narrative with that sort of thing.

There is a class of people who will enjoy this sort of a book, but to the majority it will seem futile. The facts presented regarding China may be found in many other books written more accurately by those who know China first-hand, while Dr. Taylor's conclusions cannot but impress readers as those of a man who has set out with definite ideas and has striven to justify them by his observations. In this day of research such a book is of very little value as a contribution to missionary literature. G. B. S.

## The Protection of Labor

*Industry, Governments and Labor. Record of the International Labor Organization, 1919-1928. Published by the World Peace Foundation, Boston, Mass. 1928.*

This is an excellent summary of the work of the International Labor Organization, created by the Versailles Treaty for the protection of labor, for the first nine years of its existence. It is unfortunate that the book starts off with some unmitigated blah, and that the opening sentence is as follows:

> "This is no longer a war; it is a crusade for humanfreedom," said Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in the latter days of the World War.

Many readers will not get beyond this opener. If they do, however, they will find a pretty good outline of the establishment of the I. L. O., an excellent description of its structure, and a reliable record of its results down to a year ago.

This little book is of particular interest here at present in view of the labor legislation now under consideration by the Nanking Government, and also in view of the visit of the director of the I.L.O. to China last winter, when he received a friendly reception from the Chinese press, which, however, occasionally misrepresented him and his statements, and a distinctly hostile reception from the foreign imperialist press here, which both misrepresented and abused him. The real nature and work of the I.L.O. is well set forth in this book, an appendix to which gives the articles of the Versailles Treaty establishing the International Labor Organization, with its yearly congress of governments, employers, and workers in a ratio of 2, 1, and 1 respectively. It is unfortunate that the I.L.O. is so closely attached to the League of Nations, so that it is really a body composed of members of the League.

Here is one body, at any rate, where China stands as a sovereign state with other sovereign states. She can take full part in the organization's activities, and exercise her sovereign right to ratify or refuse to ratify any of the conventions adopted for the protection of labor. So far (in contrast to her Asiatic neighbors Japan and India) she has exercised her sovereign right to ratify none of them. H. H.

## Two Books on Chinese Political Affairs

Two of the outstanding features of Chinese national affairs are discussed in books published in Shanghai during the latter part of 1928. One, *Japan's Adventure in China*, by Yu Tinn-Hugh, deals with the history, the conditions and events leading up to, and the consequences of the Tsinan Incident. It is sub-entitled *A Critical Analysis of the Tsinan Incident*. The Kuochi Publicity Bureau, Lunghwa, published the volume. The other book, *China and The League*, published by The Commercial Press, Ltd., was written by Hsia Chi-feng, who was for more than five years a member of the League Secretariat, and who has been a student of the League of Nations since its organization.

## Why Blame in on the Russians

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:

Sometime ago, two British soldiers, out for a good time, stole a motorcar and demolished it by striking an electric light pole on Avenue Foch. Only one of the three morning British newspapers stated that "British" soldiers were responsible for the theft and wrecking of the car, the other two papers merely stating that they were "foreign" soldiers. Now I find a report in the *North-China Daily News*, local official British newspaper for April 26 which contains a report headed, "Mr. Momber's Car Stolen," and in the last paragraph appears the follwing, "It is suspected that Russians made off with the car, but there are no incriminating or tell-tale marks on the body."

It is not in my line to write letters to the newspapers, but I can't resist calling attention to this example of "superiority."

Shanghai, April 30, 1929 A RUSSIAN

## FROM THE CHINESE PRESS

(Continued from page 433)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has instructed the Special Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Kiangsu at Shanghai to devise means to prevent the continuance of agitation by the Anti-Japanese Association.—Chiang Kai-shek has left Hankow for Changsha.—Mohammedan rebels who have been in possession of Ninghsia for the last week have occupied the city of Pinglo.—The German Minister has arrived in Shanghai.

*Friday, April 26.*—In view of Feng Yu-hsiang's repeated petitions tendering his resignation as Minister of War, the State Council has decided to appoint Gen. Lu Chung-lin as his successor.—The Honan Provincial Government has opened a number of concentration camps for famine refugees who wish to proceed to Manchuria, where Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang says they can be accommodated.—Normal river communications by boat between Hankow and Ichang have been resumed.—A detailed plan for the taking over of the various districts in Shantung now occupied by Japanese troops has been formulated by Gen. Ho Ying-ching, Chief-of-Staff to the National Army.—The resignation of A. C. Clear from his post as Engineer-in-Chief of the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway and as Engineer-in-chief and General Manager of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway has been requested by the Ministry of Railways.—Mobilization in Yunnan Province for the campaign against Kwangsi has commenced.—Surrendered troops in the vicinity of Ichang and Shasi have ceased all war-like activities.—Special deputies of the Central Party Headquarters will leave shortly for the various provinces and municipalities to inspect the administration of Party affairs throughout the country.—Chiang Kai-shek has arrived in Changsha. He will inspect general conditions in Hunan and confer with Gen. Ho Chien concerning the expedition into Kwangsi.—The State Council is taking steps to deprive the *North China Daily News* of its mail privileges.—It is stated that Chang Tsung-chang and a number of his followers are still in Lungkow.—Regulations providing for a network of commercial and military aviation routes in China have been promulgated by the Central Government.—Chiang Kai-shek has instructed Chang Chun, Mayor of Shanghai, and Hsiung Shih-hwei, Garrison Commander, to take charge of the trouble between the Chinese General Chambers of Commerce and the Citizens' National Salvation Association.—As a result of the report of a Communist plot to alienate Feng Yu-hsiang, Chiang Kai-shek has assured Feng of his confidence in him.

*Saturday, April 27.*—Zau Lih-tze, personal representative of Chiang Kai-shek, has returned from Tungkwan, northern Honan, where he confered with Feng Yu-hsiang on the general situation.—The mandate determining the appointment of Government forces in the districts in Shantung to be evacuated by the Japanese military has been issued by the State Council.—Chiang Kai-shek has returned to Hankow from Changsha.—The newly organized Military Police commenced its functions yesterday, under the directorship of Gen. Wu Shin-yu.—Gen. Jen Yin-chi reports the taking by Government forces of Lungkow, the last stronghold of Chang Tsung-chang.—The State Council has issued a mandate ordering the adoption and carrying out of the educational policy, aiming at mass education, determined by resolution at the 3rd National Congress.—The 4th Division under Gen. Miao Pei-nan is proceeding to Ichang to supervise the reorganization of the surrendered Wu-Han troops. Szechuan forces under Gen. Liu Hsiang have been ordered back to their original garrison posts.—Gen. Cheng Ju-huai, Commander of the 55th Division, today assumed his post as Special Representative of the Central Disbandment Committee for Hupeh.—The Treaty Revision Commission of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at a meeting presided over by C. T. Wang decided upon general principles for the proposed Sino-Japanese Treaty of Commerce and Navigation.—Preparations are being made for the organization of an agricultural and forestry committee by Yi Pei-chi, Minister of Agriculture and Mining.—The State


A. B. C. PRESS SHANGHAI
Printing
In all its Branches
Your work should bear our imprint



90% of the Silk Exports to America move via the

SEATTLE

Short Route...

NO EFFORT has been spared in protecting the Port of Seattle terminals against fire. Automatic sprinkler and fire alarm systems, fire extinguishers, chemicals and hose reels, fire walls form an effective safeguard. Watchmen make rounds at regular intervals—in fact every modern fire protection method is employed to make the terminals safe.

This protection reduces shippers' insurance rates to a minimum.

Insure Safety, Economy and Dispatch by Shipping via Port of Seattle.

Ship via Public Terminals

Write for copy of the Port of Seattle Yearbook—it contains much information and data valuable to traffic managers, manufacturers, exporters, importers, and others interested in trading with the Orient. It's free for the asking.

Traffic Department, Bell St. Terminal
Seattle, Washington

The PORT OF SEATTLE
GATEWAY TO AMERICAN MARKETS



## The Far Eastern Bank ("Dalbank")

Established in Harbin

**HEAD OFFICE: HARBIN.**

*BRANCHES:* Shanghai, Tientsin, Kalgan, Manchuli and Hailar.

*CORRESPONDENTS:* In U.S.S.R.—The State Bank of U.S.S.R. (Gosbank) and others.

*In London:* The Bank for Russian Trade Ltd., The Equitable Trust Company of New York.

*In New York:* The Equitable Trust Company of New York, The Chase National Bank of the City of New York.

*In Germany:* Deutsche Bank.

*In Austria:* Oesterreichische Credit Anstalt fur Handel und Gewerbe.

*In Mongolia:* The Commercial and Industrial Bank of Mongolia (Mongolbank)

The Bank has correspondents also in France, Latvia, Esthonia, Poland, Lithuania, Finland, Turkey, Bulgaria, Czecho-Slovakia, Rumania and Yugoslavia.

*Shanghai Branch:* 29-A, Szechuen Road, S. Y. Sheng Building.

Tel. C. { 4746 Manager
4747 Exchange Dept.
2865 General Office.

Every description of banking business transacted

中國銀行
虹口分行
**Bank of China**
**Hongkew Branch, Shanghai.**

Beginning May 1st, 1929, the Bank of China, Shanghai, is operating a Branch Office at No. 64 North Szechuen Road for general banking business and convenience of its clients.

*TSUYEE PEI,*
*Manager,*
**Bank of China**

**BOOKS OF INTEREST**

*"ADDRESSES"* by Sao-ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the U. S. A: ... ... ... ...$3.00
1. The Problem of China
2. Causes of China's Discontent
3. International Aspects of Chinese Situation
4. Extra-Territoriality in China
5. China's Unequal Treaties

*"GENEVA OPIUM CONFERENCES"* Statements of the Chinese Delegation by Sao-ke Alfred Sze ... ... ... ... ... ... 3.00

*"CHINA AND ENGLAND"* by W. E. Soothill, England's Political History in China, Extra-Territoriality, Nationalism & Sun Yat Sen's Principles... ... .. ... ... ... ... 5.00

*"CHINA AT THE CONFERENCE"* by W. W. Willoughby, a report upon the work of the Chinese delegation at the Washington Conference... ... ... ... ... ... ... 6.00

*"AMERICAN RELATIONS WITH CHINA,"* a report of the Conference held at John Hopkins University in September 1925 ... ... ... 3.50

*"FOREIGN RIGHT AND INTERESTS IN CHINA"* by W. W. Willoughby, revised 1927 edition in 2 vols ... ... .. ...per set 30.00

**Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd.,**

P. O. Box 970 Shanghai
137 Victoria Road Tientsin

Agents in Nanking:
THE EDUCATIONAL BOOKSTORE
c/o Emporium Cafe
56 Ku-I-Lang
Nanking

*NOW IN CHINA!*
**Rexall**
*The Sign of Quality in Good Drug Products*
*Hugo Reiss & Co. Agents* *Shanghai,*

Subscribe to
The China Weekly Review
$12.00 per year

Council has decided to bring together the Dalai and the Panchen Lamas, rival leaders in Tibetan politics, and to effect a compromise between them.—Feng Yu-hsiang has moved his headquarters to Tungkwan to facilitate the suppression of the Mohammedan revolt in Ninghsia.—A telegram from Provincial Kuomintang Headquarters of Shantung states that Gen. Sun Liang-chen, subordinate of Feng Yu-hsiang, left Taianfu this morning with all of the high provincial authorities and all of his troops, in an unknown direction.—Yeh Chu-Tsang and Chen Ko-fu, of the Central Executive of the Kuomintang, arrived in Shanghai to investigate the cause of the dispute between the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and the "Citizen's National Salvation Association".

*Sunday and Monday, April 28 and 29.*—It is reported that Chang Tsung Chang will not be allowed to land at Dairen by the authorities there.—Gen. Liu Chen-nien reports the occupation of Laichow, west of Lungkow, by his troops of the 3rd Division.—Gen. Tseng has been appointed to the post of Bandit-Suppression Commander in Fukien.—Sun Hoh-kao, Managing-Director of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, is arranging for the return of more of the rolling stock used on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, in accordance with instructions from the Ministry of Railway.—Yao Chuan-fa, representative of the Ministry of Agriculture, will leave shortly on an inspection tour of Inner Mongolia.—The 5th Route Army of the Expeditionary Forces is being transferred to the Peiping-Hankow Railway for garrison duties there.—The 2nd Air Squadron is preparing to proceed to Changsha immediately.—Notes on the abolition of consular jurisdiction have been despatched by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the diplomatic representatives of Great Britain, the United States, France, Holland, Norway and Brazil.—The Kwangtung leaders urge Gen. Huang Shao-hsiung to declare his loyalty to the Central Government.—Troops under Gen. Tan Tao-yuan have killed over 200 Communists at Shihhsiuhsien, western Hupeh.—Gen. Ho Chien is leaving for Hengchow, southern Hunan, to inspect the Hunan Expeditionary Forces.—Reports from Tibet state that reactionaries are plotting the overthrow of the present Chinese authorities there.—Madame Sun Yat-sen will start for Peiping from Germany the first part of next month.—An agreement for a loan of $3,600,000 for the purpose of military rehabilitation in Hupeh has been signed by a group of Hankow bankers and T. V. Soong.—A second National Military Reorganization and Disbandment Conference may be held in the Capital shortly.—Chang Tsung-chang is reported to have escaped from Lungkow to Tochi Island in the Miao Tao Archipelago. Gen. Wu Shih-yu, Commander of the Military Police, is leaving for Tsingtao.—Tsinan will be taken over by the 45th Division under Gen. Fong Chen-wu, instead of by Gen. Cheng Hsin-ming.—The branch office of the Bank of China in Kashing has been robbed by a gang of armed bandits.

*Tuesday, April 30.*—A national Wine and Tobacco Conference will be called by the Ministry of Finance the first of May.—Public commendation will be given by the National Government to members of the Mongolian hereditary nobility and the Tibetan Lamas who relinquish their titles of their own accord.—Minister of Public Health, Hsueh Tuh-pi, left for Tungkwan yesterday to visit Feng Yu-hsiang.—Gen. Yen Hsi-shan has taken measures to prevent the Mohammedan uprising in Ninghsia from spreading to Shansi.—Chiang Kai-shek left Hankow for the Capital on a gunboat this morning.—T. V. Soong has returned to Nanking from Hankow.—Chiang Kai-shek has given instructions for the immediate review of the hundreds of cases of confiscation of the property of supposed Militarists in Hupeh.—Chen Yen-wen has been appointed Managing-Director of the Canton-Hankow Railway in succession to Ho Chi-hsin.—Gen. Sun Liang-chen has tendered his resignation as Chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government.—Responsible officials of the Central Government express surprise at the sudden departure of Gen. Sun Liang-chen from Taian.—Nine members of the China Red Cross Society have been killed by Chang Chung-chang's men.—The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai has issued a statement regarding its dispute with the Citizens National Salvation Association.

## Proposed Bridge Across Yangtze at Hankow

The Ministry of Railways plans to erect a steel bridge to span the Yangtze River between Hankow and Wuchang to be constructed as soon as funds therefor are available. The bridge will be about thirty-five feet in width and will consist of over fifty sections. Besides bearing a double track for the trains on the Canton-Hankow Railway, there will be sufficient space for motor traffic. The estimated cost of the construction will be $20,000,000.

## China's Note to America on Extraterritoriality

(*Special Correspondence*)

Nanking, May 2—It was announced today that Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on April 27 sent Notes to America, Great Britain, France, Holland, Norway and Brazil, dealing with the subject of extraterritoriality. The Notes were sent to the Legations of the various Powers in Peiping with a request that they be transmitted to their home governments. The notes were practically identical and in them Dr. Wang asked the Powers if they could not see their way clear to meet the wishes of the Chinese Government and people and if this could be done another obstacle to the full and frank cooperation between the Chinese paople and the people of other nations, would be happily removed. Dr Wang stated that certain Powers which had relinquished extraterritoriality have found satisfaction in the protection given to their nationals by Chinese law and have had no cause for complaint that their interests have been prejudiced He urged an immediate relinquishment of extraterritoriality in order to enable the Chinese Government to assume jurisdiction over all nationals residing in the country. The complete text of the various Notes will be released to the press shortly.

### THE SQUABBLE OVER THE MONGOLIAN FOSSILS

(*Continued from page 405*)

more accurate can be the scientific determination of the sort of animal whose fossil remains are being studied.

On the face of it, therefore, since the determination of what was duplicate material and what not could not be made here in Peking, all the material should go to some place where comparative material could be found. In this case, this obviously means New York. (It happens that that is precisely what the Chinese, themselves have had to do with material found in the caves at Cho Ko Tien—to send it to Europe to find out what the material really showed)

To agree to this demand by the Committee therefore, would have meant to nullify the Expedition's work this year.

Already the Committee's actions have aroused a great deal of criticism throughout the scientific world. If the Committee persists in its attitude, so that the work of the Central Asiatic Expedition must be abandoned, the result will be the complete alientation of an incalculable amount of sympathy for China—and the very great unwillingness of anyone to help China in the scientific study of the country and its past. Directly and indirectly, therefore, China will lose enormously.

The Expedition in no sense is removing "cultural objects" from China. Instead it is contributing largely to scientific knowledge of the world's past—and is directly helping China by putting the results of its work, in original or precise-plaster-cast duplicated form, at the disposal of Chinese scientific men in China.

It is high time that responsible Chinese leaders step in to see to it that this sort of utterly unfair, utterly unjustified interference with the highly important scientific work of the Central Asiatic Expedition be stopped once and for all. It is time that the Committee itself turn its attention to the work of preserving real cultural objects.

### WANHSIEN WOOD OIL PRODUCTION

(*Continued from page 408*)

conjunction with a gum, thereby producing a durable film. (This may perhaps refer to the manufacture of Duco.)

Information all shows that recently it has been used in all of the compounds applied to Motors, Dynamos and Cables, being a splendid insulating and waterproofing material for that purpose. It is also indicated that wood oil would be much more extensively used then at present, and for many other purposes, if a larger and steady supply was available.

The following table shows some of the yearly imports of wood oil into the United States:

| *1918* | *1919* | *1920* |
|---|---|---|
| 19,070 tons | 24,041 tons | 30,340.25 tons |
| *1921* | *1922* | *1925* |
| 12,120.04 tons | 35,308 tons | 45,336 tons |
| *1926* | *1927* | *1928-3 mos.* |
| 37,055 tons | 40,022.79 tons | 9,970 tons |

The statistics for 1923 and 1924 are missing so I can not give the import figures for these years.


## POLITICS AND ECONOMICS

| | |
|---|---|
| SURVEY OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS. By A. J. Toynbee 1920-1923, $15.00; 1924, $12.60; 1925, $15.00 1926,... ... ... ... ... ... | $14.40 |
| DIPLOMACY AND THE STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS. By D. P. Heatley ... ... ... | 4.50 |
| THE PRINCIPLES OF POLITICS. By A. R. Lord... ... | 4.50 |
| MODERN POLITICAL THEORY. By C.E.M. Joad.. ... | 1.50 |
| CITIZENSHIP. By H. W. Hadow ... ... ... ... | 3.60 |
| THE COMMON WEAL. By H. Fisher... ... ... ... | 4.50 |
| POPULATION. By A M Carr-Saunders... ... ... | 1.50 |
| DESCRIPTIVE ECONOMICS. By R. A. Lehfeldt.. ... | 1.50 |
| MONEY. By R. A. Lehfeldt ... ... ... ... ... | 1.50 |
| KARL MARX'S CAPITAL. By A. D. Lindsay ... ... | 1.50 |
| THE MECHANISM OF EXCHANGE. By J. A. Todd ... | 4.50 |
| THE SCIENCE OF PRICES. By J. A. Todd... ... ... | 3.60 |

**OXFORD UNIVERITY PRESS**

**Amen House, Warwick Square, London, E.C. 4**

**44 Peking Road, Shanghai.**



The Report on

## EXTRATERRITORIALITY

Copies of the Report of the International Commission which investigated the Practice of Extraterritoriality in China may be obtained by addressing The China Weekly Review, enclosing the sum of $1,00 to cover cost and postage.

The Report contains four sections as follows:

Part I.—Present Practice of Extraterritoriality in China.

Part II.—Laws and Judicial System of China.

Part III.—Administration of Justice in China.

Part IV.—Recommendations.

In addition there is an appendix containing the Declaration of the President of China to reform the laws and administration of justice; a summary of clauses from the treaties containing the Extraterritorial provisions; a list of modern Chinese courts and prisons and a report of the Committee which toured North and Central China investigating conditions.

Send orders to

**THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW**

4, Avenue Edward VII

Shanghai.

# Foreign Control of Chinese Customs*

BY EDWIN L. T. FANG

The main arguments for foreign control of China's customs are (1) the pledge given in the Anglo-German loan agreement of 1898 which stipulates that the Chinese Maritime Customs service shall not be altered for forty-five years, and (2) the assurance given in the then Tsungli Yamen's reply to Mr. Macdonald that the Inspector General shall be of British nationality. Under these international obligations there are, however, still enough room, reasonable and in every respect justifiable, for China to disclaim the mastery of her customs affairs by outsiders.

In the first place, the problem of security for foreign loans is one thing, while the appointment of officials is another. With regard to the former the only question is whether there is any definite appropriation for the payment of the capital and interest of foreign loans. As regards the latter, the Inspector General of Chinese Maritime Customs is one of the Chinese governmental officials, and consequently, should be under the orders of the Chinese Government. According to the principle of sovereignty enjoyed by independent states, no other nation can or should interfere with the appointment of its officials, and therefore China is in no way bound to appoint a foreigner to head her customs administration.

In the second place, the provision concerning the nationality of the Inspector General has long been void. For in the Ysungli Yamen's communication dated Feb. 13, 1898, to Sir C. Macdonald, it was plainly written:

> "But if at some future time the trade of some other country at the various Chinese ports should become greater than that of Great Britain, China will then of course not be bound to necessarily employ an Englishman as Inspector General. The Yamen writes this further despatch for the information of the British Minister, to be placed on record."

To this letter the British Minister did not raise any objections, that is, the British Government has given tacit consent to this reservation on the part of China. Japanese trade in China for the last ten years has far exceeded that of Great Britain, and the situation has greatly changed. Under this condition the reservation made by China not to appoint British subjects as Inspectors General may be reasonably and justifiably applied. And as the Tsungli Yamen did not make any explanation as to the nationality of the successor to the would-be last British Inspector General, the Chinese Government naturally has no international obligation to appoint foreigners to be Inspectors General again.

Besides, "the impossibility of obtaining custom-house officials with the necessary qualifications as to probity, vigilance and knowledge of foreign languages, required for the enforcement of a close observance of treaty and custom-house regulations, which was once the chief difficulty experienced by the superintendents of customs has long past. To-day there are a great many Chinese veterans of customs affairs, and there is practically no necessity at all of finding such ability in the persons of foreigners.

From the viewpoint of treaty provisions and other agreements as well as from the standpoint of practical requirements, China is today really under no obligations and necessity to look to foreign nations for either assistance or supervision over her customs administration.

Moreover, the Nine Power Treaty of 1922 plainly stipulated:

> "The Contracting Powers, other than China, agree: To respect the sovereignty, the independence, and the territorial and Administrative integrity of China."

Foreign control of the Chinese customs administration is a gross violation of China's independence and political integrity, it is hoped that the foreign powers will live up to their pledges and take into consideration the fact that "we live now in an age of changes and the Customs will have to adapt itself to those changes."

Nanking, April 29, 1929.

*Extracts from a historical summary

## Shanghai Art Club to Hold Spring Exhibition

The Shanghai Art Club will give an exhibition of members work commencing Saturday, May 4, at 3 p.m., at the Club's premises, 390 Avenue Foch. The paintings will remain on view for two weeks. The Shanghai Art Club was founded in June 1928. Amongst its 60 members are people of all nationalities.

## REFORMS ON THE SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

(*Continued from page 410*)

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway by the Ministry of Railways is not without ground according to a spokesman of the Ministry. The request for his dismissal is based on the finding of the Committee of Investigation as given above. The recommendation of the Committee may be summarized as follows.

(1) The office of General Manager should be abolished as its existence leads to delay and duplication of work, confusion and friction and the concurrent holding of the offices of Engineer-in-Chief and General Manager deprives the railway of a system of checking so desirable in efficient management.

(2) The powers delegated to the Managing Director by the Board of Commissioners should be clearly defined so that no question of subjecting his actions to review of the board could possibly arise, and, in case of disagreement between Chinese and British members, the matter should be referred to the proper governmental agencies, whose decision shall be final.

(3) Appointment and dismissal of all officials and other employees of the railway should be made by the Managing Director with the exception of the Engineer-in-Chief and the Chief Accountant who may be nominated by the British Corporation and appointed by the Managing Director. The title of Engineer-in-Chief should be replaced by that of Chief Engineer who will be in charge of maintenance of way and works.

(4) All officials and employees should be accorded the same treatment without any discrimination whatsoever.

(5) Joint responsibility for all payments should be accepted by the Managing Director and the Chief Accountant.

(6) The provisions in reference to purchase of foreign materials, payment of loans by railway, and net profit certificates should be amended.

(7) It is highly advisable to amalgamate the Shanghai-Nanking and the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo lines to simplify control, increase efficiency and reduce working expenditure. In order to make this practicable, it is necessary for the loan agreements of both lines to be amended with this object in view.

### British Official Organ Says Chinese Should Buy Back Railway

The *North China Daily News*, the British official organ in Shanghai, in its issue if April 30, in the course of an editorial on the subject of the Shanghai-Nanking railway says: "It is plain that the above recommendations would mean rewriting the loan agreement in very essential respects. That agreement puts the responsibility for the running of the railway in the hands of the engineer-in-chief; the Commission of Inquiry would transfer these powers to the Chinese managing director. Now it may be imagined that the Shanghai-Nanking Railway is in some respects an eye-sore to the Ministry of Communications because it stands on a different footing from other Chinese railways; the Ministry has not the same authority over it that he claims over the others and would undoubtedly be glad to amend the loan agreement so as to bring the S. N. R. within the general scope of its control. On the other hand the terms of that agreement were freely accepted by the Chinese Government, they are what the bondholders considered necessary for the protection of their interests, and the latter are entitled to have these terms upheld while their money remains in the railway. The obvious solution is that the Chinese Government should buy back the railway from the British shareholders as it bought back the Peking-Hankow line from the Belgians. Of the original £3,050,000 loan £150,000 has been repaid and as the S.N.R. is a valuable property, which ought to become still more so as time goes on, the Chinese Government should have no difficulty in raising the requisite money.

## Through Train Service to Peiping Without Change at Tientsin

The Ministry of Railways announces that beginning with Thursday, May 2, through express trains will be run on the Tientsin-Pukow and the Peining (Peiping-Mukden) Railways from Pukow direct to Peiping and vice versa. An express train will leave Pukow every Monday afternoon for Peiping and reach Peiping Wednesday afternoon. Shanghai passengers will be carried by the morning express from Shanghai to Nanking and after crossing the Yangtze to Pukow by railway ferry travellers will be carried straight through to Peiping without changing trains at Tsinan and Tientsin.

There will also be an additional express train down from Peiping to Pukow and Shanghai which leaves Peiping every Thursday morning. This through traffic offers additional convenience to passengers who heretofor could only avail themselves of the cumbersome method of travelling from Pukow to Tsinan, from Tsinan to Tientsin and then by the Peining Railway to Peiping, changing trains at Pukow, Tsinan and Tientsin.

# Member of Technical Advisory Committee

Dr. Wallace, who is a member of the Technical Advisory Committee (popularly known as the Kemmerer Commission), was born in 1862. He received the degree of B.A. at Macalester College, St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1902. From 1904 to 1907 he was the first Rhodes scholar from Minnesota at Oxford University, England. In 1912 he received his Ph. D. in Political Science at the University of Wisconsin. He taught at Macalester Academy, 1902-04; Wooster College, 1907-08; political science at Princeton University, 1910-11; political science at Northwestern University, 1913-18; since 1918, in connection with his regular government work in Washington, he has given lectures in the School of Foreign Service at George Washington University.

**Dr. Benjamin Bruce Wallace—Expert in Tariff and Tariff Policies**

Since 1921, Dr. Wallace has been chief of the division of preferential tariffs and commercial treaties of the United States Tariff Commission, of which he has been a special expert since 1918.

## Chinese Militartist Airmen Oppose New Aviation Contract with American Group

The contract which was recently concluded between the China National Aviation Corporation, of which Minister Sun Fo is president, and the American group of airplane manufacturers known as the Aviation Exploration Co. is being opposed by the Chinese National Aeronautics Association, according to a report in the *Kuo Wen* agency service on April 29. At an executive conference of the Association held April 27, presided over by Gen. Chang Ching-yu, commander-in chief of the National Air Forces, and assistant chief of the Aviation Bureau of the Ministry of War, and Colonels Ten Chien-chung and Lin Ao-seng, a decision was reached to petition the Central Headquarters of the Kuomintang and the Central State Council of the National Government to abolish the China National Aviation Corporation and to cancel its contract with the American group. It was also decided that a public declaration be made by the Chinese Association regarding the China National Aviation Corporation and that all members of the Association throughout the country be requested to oppose the Corporation; that all Government military aviation organizations, all Chinese schools and branches of the Association be requested to join in an effort to turn down the Corporation and its contract with the American aviation interests on the ground that they are an encroachment on China's sovereignty. Letters were sent by the Association to Li Chung-kung, Vice Minister of Communications, and Gen. Hsiung Ping, Director of the Bureau of Aviation of the Ministry of War requesting them not to accept the Government's appointment to the position of directors in the Aviation Corporation.

## Robbers Takes Large Sum from Bank of China Branch at Kashing

The Bank of China's branch at Kashing, Chekiang province, was looted by a gang dressed in soldiers' uniforms. The robbers came to Kashing by steam launches and were posted on the streets at about 7 p. m. Sunday, April 28. The people of Kashing mistook them for troops and therefore took no precautions against them. The Bank of China's Kashing office is stated to have been robbed of $97,000.


工商銀行

**The Industrial & Commercial Bank, Ltd,**

**(Incorporated in Hongkong)**

**SHANGHAI BRANCH**

Corner of Szechuen and Peking Roads.

Telegraphic address "KONGSHAN"

Capital authorized Hkg. $5,000,000

Capital Paid up ,, 1,500,000

Resources ,, 8,000,000

*Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.*


## In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will & Testament of WARREN MANLEY, Deceased

Cause No. 3151
Estate No. 686
NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Warren Manley, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before October 13, 1929, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

ERNESTINE LANE MANLEY,
Shanghai, China,
April 11, 1929. 3 Canton Road,

## American Gold Bond Quotations

| Name of Security | Coupon Rate % | Date of Maturity | Sale Price April 25 | Approx. Yield to Maturity % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| The National City Bank of New York | | New Stock | 374 | — |
| Argentine Government | 6 | Oct. 1, 1960 | 100 | 6.00 |
| Australia | 4½ | May 1, 1956 | 86 | 5.50 |
| U. S. of Brazil | 6½ | Oct. 15, 1957 | 93¼ | 7.03 |
| Kingdom of Belgium | 7 | Nov. 1, 1956 | 105⅝ | 6.55 |
| City of Budapest | 6 | June 1, 1962 | 80¼ | 7.56 |
| Canadian Pacific Railway | 4 | Perpetual Stk. | 85½ | 4.68 |
| Chgo., Milw., St. Paul & Pacific Rwy. | 5 | Jan. 1, 2000 | 72⅝ | 6.91 |
| ChicagoRapidTransit Co. | 6 | July 1, 1953 | 89 | 6.95 |
| Chile Copper Co. Debs. | 5 | Jan. 1, 1947 | 95⅜ | 5.36 |
| Chile Government (Railway) | 6 | Feb. 1, 1961 | 93½ | 6.48 |
| Cuba Northern Railway | 5½ | June 1, 1942 | 83 | 7.58 |
| Republic of Costa Rica | 7½ | Sep. 1, 1949 | 100½ | 7.45 |
| Chile Government | 6 | Sep. 1, 1961 | 93⅜ | 6.46 |
| CubanDominicanSugarCo. | 7½ | Nov. 1, 1944 | 91 | 8.56 |
| Kingdom of Denmark | 6 | Jan. 1, 1942 | 103½ | 5.62 |
| Dutch East Dadies | 5½ | Nov. 1, 1953 | 102½ | 5.32 |
| Republic of Finland | 5½ | Feb. 1, 1958 | 88½ | 6.37 |
| French Government | 7 | Dec. 1, 1949 | 107⅜ | 6.32 |
| German Government | 7 | Oct. 15, 1949 | 105⅜ | 6.49 |
| German Central Bank for Agriculture | 6 | Oct. 15, 1960 | 83¼ | 7.38 |
| German Central Bank for Agriculture | 6 | Apr. 15, 1938 | 86½ | 8.14 |
| German General Electric Co. | 6 | May 1, 1948 | 98⅞ | 6.97 |
| Greek Government | 6 | Feb. 1, 1968 | 84¼ | 7.21 |
| Ilseder Steel Corporation | 6 | Aug. 1, 1948 | 84¾ | 7.52 |
| Kingdom of Italy | 7 | Dec. 1, 1951 | 96¾ | 7.30 |
| Japanese Government | 6½ | Feb. 1, 1954 | 100¼ | 6.48 |
| State of Minas Geraes (Brazil) | 6½ | Mar. 1, 1958 | 93 | 7.07 |
| Mortgage Bank of Chile | 6 | Apr. 30, 1961 | 92½ | 6.56 |
| Norwegian Hydro-Elec.-Nitro. Corp. | 5½ | Nov. 1, 1957 | 91 | 6.18 |
| Kingdom of Norway | 6 | Oct. 15, 1952 | 101½ | 5.88 |
| Northern Ohio Power & Light Co. | 6½ | Jan. 1, 1941 | 99 | 6.62 |
| Republic of Peru | 6 | Dec. 1, 1960 | 88 | 6.94 |
| Paris, Lyons & Med. Rwy. | 6 | Aug. 15, 1958 | 100¼ | 5.99 |
| Republic of Panama | 8 | May 15, 1963 | 94½ | 5.35 |
| State of Rio Grande Do Sul (Brazil) | 6 | June 1, 1968 | 89 | 6.81 |
| Rhine Westphalia Elec. Power Corp. | 6 | Aug. 1, 1953 | 90¾ | 6.79 |
| Saxon State Mortgage Inst | 6½ | Dec. 1, 1946 | 92½ | 7.26 |
| Saxon Public Works,Inc. | 6½ | May 1, 1951 | 92 | 7.23 |
| Tokyo Electric Light Co. | 6 | Jun. 15, 1953 | 89 | 6.95 |
| United Kingdom of Gr. Britain | 5½ | Feb. 1, 1937 | 103⅝ | 4.95 |
| City of Vienna | 6 | Nov. 1, 1952 | 85½ | 7.30 |
| Abitibi Power&PaperCo. | 6 | Cum. Pfd. Stock. | 80¼ | 7.48 |
| BelgianNat'l.Rwy.Pcptg. Pfd. Stock | 6 | (American Shrs) | 82 | 7.32 |
| Cannon Mills Co. (Dividend $2.80 p. a.) | | Common Stock | 38½ | — |
| General Mills, Inc. | 6 | Cum. Pfd. Stock. | 97¼ | 6.17 |
| General Mills, Inc. (Div. $3.00 per annum.) | | Common Stock | 77¼ | — |
| Hershey Chocolate Corp. Convertible | 4 | Pfd. Stock | 90¼ | 4.43 |
| Mohawk Carpet Mills, Inc. (Div. $2.50 p.a.) | | Common Stock | 70 | — |
| Pennsylvania-Dixie Cement Corp | 7 | Cum. Pfd. Stock. | 84⅞ | 8.25 |
| Willys Overland Co. | 7 | Cum. Pfd. Stock | 98½ | 7.11 |
| General Motors Corp. (New) | | Common Stock | 84 | — |
| Andes Coper Mining Co. | | Common Stock | 54⅛ | — |
| United States Steel Corp. | | Common Stock | 188⅞ | — |
| Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey | | Common Stock | 58 | — |
| Standard Oil Co. of New York | | Common Stock | 42⅝ | — |
| Pennsylvania Railroad Company | | Common Stock | 72½ | — |
| United Aircraft & Transport Corp. (p. v. $50) | 6 | Pfd. Stock | 102 | 2.94 |
| United Aircraft & Transport Corp. | | Common Stock | 146⅝ | — |

NOTE: The above quotations are received by Cable, and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

## Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, 1st May, 1929

Exchange:—Since the date of our last circular the price of Bar Silver in London has steadily declined from 25 1/16d., for both spot and forward deliveries, to 25 3/16d. for the respective deliveries to-day China has been a consistent seller and India is also reported to have been selling fairly freely. Advices from the silver markets indicate that little support is being given to the white metal at present.

In conformity with the drop in silver prices, a substontial decline in rates of exchange has taken place during the week under review. On the 24th ultimo T/T on London for June delivery was quoted at 26 1/16., whilst to-day the best rate available is 2/6d. Likewise the T/T rate on New York has declined from 61 11/16 to 60 1/4. The Official T/T rate on London was put down on the 27th ultimo to 2/5 1/2d, at which level it remains to-day. The volumn os genuine bussiness in exchange has considerably increased recently, both importers and exporters having given evidences of greater ativity.

At the close of business to-day there was a somewhat steadier tone, and banks were selling at the following rates for June delivery, T/T on London 2/6., on New York 60 1/4. Yens 74 1/4.

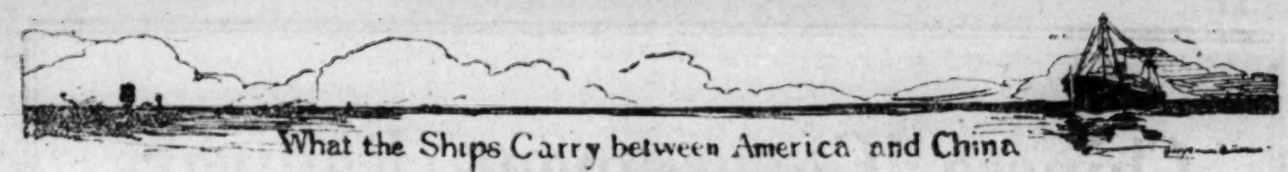
Our stocks of silver are reported at follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver .. .. Tls. 84,916,000 an increase of Tls. 1,928,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars .. 127,730,000 an increase of $ 750,000
Estimated value Tls. 176,881,000 as against Tls. 115,147,000 held at this time last year.

| | Average rates for April | Thursday Apr. 25 | Friday Apr. 26 | Saturday Apr. 27 | Monday Apr. 29 | Tuesday Apr. 30 | Wed., May. 1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank's selling rates | | opening closing | opening closing | opening closing | opening closing | opening closing | opening closing |
| T/T London | 2/5.930 | 2/5 3/4 | 2/5 3/4 | 2/5 1/2 | 2/5 1/2 | 2/5 1/2 | 2/5 1/2 |
| D/Dfts ,, | — | 2/5 13/16 | 2/5 13/16 | 2/5 15/16 | 2/5 15/16 | 2/5 15/16 | 2/5 15/16 |
| 4 m/s ,, | — | 2/6 | 2/6 | 2/5 7/8 | 2/5 7/8 | 2/5 7/8 | 2/5 3/4 |
| T/T India | 166.470 | 165 3/4 | 165 3/4 | 164 1/4 | 164 1/4 | 164 1/4 | 164 1/4 |
| T/T France | | 1540 | 1540 | 1525 | 1525 | 1525 | 1525 |
| T/T On N.Y. | 1.547.400 | 60 1/8 | 60 1/8 | 59 5/8 | 59 5/8 | 59 5/8 | 59 3/8 |
| Demand | 60.490 | | | | | | |
| T/T Hamburg R. M. | | 60 1/4 | 60 1/4 | 59 3/4 | 59 3/4 | 59 3/4 | 59 3/4 |
| T/T H'kong | 79.710 | 251 1/4 | 253 1/2 | 251 1/2 | 251 1/2 | 251 1/2 | 251 1/2 |
| T/T Japan | | 80 | 80 | 80 1/4 | 80 1/2 | 80 1/2 | 80 1/2 |
| T/T Batavia | 73.810 | 74 3/8 | 74 3/4 | 75 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 75 3/8 | 75 3/8 |
| T/T Straits | 150.890 | 150 | 150 | 148 1/2 | 148 1/2 | 148 1/2 | 148 1/2 |
| Bk's buying rates | 93.425 | 93 7/8 | 93 7/8 | 94 1/8 | 94 1/8 | 94 3/4 | 94 3/4 |
| 4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A | 2/7.930 | 2/7 3/4 | 2/7 3/4 | 2/7 1/2 | 2/7 1/2 | 2/7 1/2 | 2/7 1/2 |
| 4 m/s ,, D/P | | | | | | | |
| 6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A | — | 2/7 7/8 2/8 1/16 | 2/7 7/8 2/8 1/16 | 2/7 5/8 2/7 13/16 | 2/7 5/8 2/7 11/16 | 2/7 5/8 2/8 1/16 | 2/7 5/8 2/8 1/16 |
| 4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P | 2/8.212 | | | | | | |
| | 1.6.17400 | 1620 | 1610 | 1595 | 1595 | 1595 | 1595 |
| 4 m/s N.Y.Lc. | | | | | | | |
| 4 m/s ,, Doc. | 63.745 | 63 3/8 64 7/8 | 63 1/2 64 7/8 | 62 7/8 63 3/8 | 62 7/8 63 1/2 | 62 7/8 63 3/8 | 62 7/8 63 3/8 |

| †Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. | Apr. 25 | Apr. 26 | Apr. 27 | Apr. 29 | Apr. 30 | May 1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bullion. | | | | | | |
| *London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925touch) Pence | 25 3/4 | 25 5/8 | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 | 25 5/16 | 25 5/16 |
| **New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure) | G.$.55 5/8 | G.$.55 1/4 | G.$.55 1/8 | G.$.55 1/8 | G.$.54 1/8 | G.$.54 1/4 |
| Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls.10 (Chau ping) 978 touch) | Tls. 360.20 | Tls. 362.70 | Tls. 362.50 | Tls. 366.20 | Tls. 366.40 | Tls. 365.20 |
| Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls.100 (C.) 999 touch) | 110.90 | 110.90 | 110.90 | 110.90 | 110.90 | 110.90 |
| ShanghaiMexicanDollars per $100 | 71.7625 | 71.852 | 71.90 | 71.95 | 72.075 | 71.95 |
| Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money) | 1½% | 2% | 1½% | 1½% | 2½% | 2½% |
| *Closing Price in London for Previous day | | | | | | |
| **Closing Price in New York for Previous day | | | | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of England rate of discount | 5% | London Paris on | T/T 124.15 |
| Bank of France rate of discount | 3% | New York on London | T/T 485 11/32 |
| London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s | 5 5/16 | Bombay on London | T/T 1/5 29/32 |
| ,, 4 ,, | 5 5/16 | Hongkong on London | T/T 1/11 3/4 |
| ,, 6 ,, | 5 5/16 | Kobe on London | T/T 1/10 1/2 |



# What the Ships Carry between America and China

## Return of the Shanghai Customs

*Plt.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; B.s.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces, Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.; April Customs Rate Tls. 1.45 equal Gold $1*

### ILLINOIS, March 4.
From U. S. A.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, Wheat | Pls. | 184 |
| Paper, Chipboard | ,, | 683 |
| Paper, Printing | ,, | 4,116 |
| Paper, Wrapping | ,, | 705 |
| Timber, Softwood: | | |
| Clear | Sup.ft. | 36,518 |
| Merchantable | ,, | 407,018 |
| Ordinary, Sawn | ,, | 637,654 |

### GOLDEN PEAK, March 4.
From U. S. A.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Oil, Kerosene: | | |
| American, in Case | Galls. | 501,120 |
| Oil, Lubricating, Mineral | ,, | 1,042 |
| Oil, Unclassed | ,, | 250 |
| Varnishes | ,, | 112 |

### PRESIDENT GARFIELD, March 6.
From U. S. A.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton Goods, Unclassed | Yds. | 1,282 |
| Cotton Embroidery | Pls. | 26 |
| Aluminium Sheets | ,, | 103 |
| Bronze Sheets | ,, | 12 |
| Bronze Powder | ,, | 46 |
| Iron Tube Fittings | ,, | 13 |
| Steel, Spring | ,, | 91 |
| Steel, Washers | ,, | 50 |
| Tinned Plates, Plain | ,, | 1,101 |
| Canned Asparagus | ,, | 9 |
| Canned Fruits | ,, | 9 |
| Indigo Paste, Artificial: | | |
| 20 per cent. strength | ,, | 1,606 |
| 50 per cent. strength | ,, | 557 |
| Leather, Calf | ,, | 12 |
| Leather, Sole | ,, | 320 |
| Oranges, Fresh | ,, | 250 |
| Paper, Coated | ,, | 87 |
| Paper, Wrapping | ,, | 23 |
| Paper, Unclassed | ,, | 54 |
| Ink, Printing | ,, | 278 |
| Shrimps, Dried | ,, | 161 |
| Sugar, Cube | ,, | 25 |
| Sulphur Black | ,, | 1,014 |
| Ultramarine Blue | ,, | 10 |
| Bedsteads | Pcs. | 182 |
| Machines, Sewing | ,, | 86 |
| Motor-chassis | ,, | 2 |
| Underwear, Cotton | Doz. | 1,702 |
| Files | ,, | 441 |
| Cigars | Mille | 20 |
| Cigarettes | ,, | 100 |
| Rum | Galls. | 33,297 |
| Glass, Window, Coloured | Boxes | 12 |
| Dyes, Aniline | Pkgs. 513 Hk.Tls | 28,712 |
| Infants' Food | ,, | 9,181 |
| Machinery | ,, | 55,143 |
| Motor-cars, Parts of | ,, | 30,058 |
| Treasure: | | |
| Silver Bars | ,, | 1,896,316 |

### ANDERLEBON, March 8.
To U. S. A.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Silk, Raw, Filature: | | |
| Wild, Dairen | Bls.40 Pls. | 40.21 |
| Silk Piece Goods | ,, | 2.61 |

### AFRICA MARU, March 9.
To U. S. A.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tallow, Vegetable | Pls. | 269 |
| Skins, Sheep, Untanned | Pcs. | 9,900 |
| Cotton Sheetings, Grey | ,, | 2,500 |

### KAHO MARU, March 9.
To U. S. A.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: | | |
| White Soochow | Bls.5 Pls. | 4.95 |
| Antimony, Regulus | ,, | 1,428 |
| Egg Albumen, Dried | ,, | 74 |
| Feathers, Duck | ,, | 148 |
| Feathers, Goose | ,, | 85 |
| Oil, Wood | ,, | 3,948 |
| Rhubarb | ,, | 25 |
| Seed, Sesamum | ,, | 840 |
| Skins, Goat, Untanned | ,, | 505 |
| Skins, Weasel, Untanned | Pcs. | 6,500 |

### BELFAST MARU, March 11.
To U. S. A.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Silk Pongees, Honan | Pls. | 37.12 |
| Silk Pongees, Shantung | ,, | 0.96 |
| Antimony Regulus | ,, | 8.40 |
| Antimony, Oxide | ,, | 252 |
| Cotton, Waste | ,, | 402 |
| Cotton Rags | ,, | 3,414 |
| Egg Albumen, Dried | ,, | 15 |
| Seed, Sesamum | ,, | 8,400 |
| Skins, Goat, Untanned | ,, | 766 |
| Tallow, Vegetable | ,, | 4,201 |
| Hats | Pcs. | 30,000 |

### SELMA CITY, March 22.
From U. S. A.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Copper Wire | Pls. | 14 |
| Iron Pipes | ,, | 355 |
| Iron Nails, Wire | ,, | 2,945 |
| Steel Defective Bars | ,, | 491 |
| Steel Cobble, Scrap | ,, | 338 |
| Steel Galvanized: | | |
| Wire | ,, | 25 |
| Wire Rope | ,, | 279 |
| Wire Shorts | ,, | 455 |
| Sheets, Plain | ,, | 1,731 |
| Tinned Plates, Plain | ,, | 5,922 |
| Paints, Unclassed | ,, | 23 |
| Oakum | ,, | 7 |
| Paper, Unclassed | ,, | 11 |
| Petrolatum | ,, | 82 |
| Tobacco, Leaf | ,, | 7 |

### PARIS MARU, March 23.
To U. S. A.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Oil, Wood | Pls. | 2,175 |

### VARANGER, Feb. 21.
From U. S. A.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Oil, Lubricating, Mineral | Galls. | 175,079 |

## Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Swan, Culbertson & Fritz. Tel. 11200 (4 lines) May 1.
Market Strong Business Done 4,314,580 Shares.

| STOCK | Monday April 1 | Monday April 29 | Tuesday April 30 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alleghany Corp. | 29⅛ | 33⅜ | 33¼ |
| Allied Chemical & Dye (Common) | 267¼ | 278 | 283½ |
| American Can | 119 | 139½ | 144¼ |
| American Commonwealth Power "A" | | 24 | 23¼ |
| American Smelting | 109½ | 104⅞ | 109½ |
| American Tel. & Tel. (Common) | 219 | 230⅜ | 233¾ |
| American Tobacco "B" | 164½ | 164¼ | 165 |
| Anaconda Copper | 152⅜ | 142½ | 146 |
| Andes Copper | 56⅜ | 53⅝ | 54½ |
| Armour & Co. "A" | 13⅛ | 12½ | 12½ |
| Atlantic Refining | 59 | 57⅜ | 58⅜ |
| Associated Gas & Electric | | 64¾ | 66¼ |
| Baltimore & Ohio | 121 | 121 | 121¾ |
| Bank of Montreal | none | 354 | 354 |
| Bethlehem Steel (Common) | 101½ | 109¾ | 112⅞ |
| Calumet & Hecla | 51⅛ | 45⅝ | 46⅜ |
| Canadian Pacific Railway | 235 | 238¾ | 239¾ |
| Chicago Northwestern | | 83½ | 84¾ |
| Chrysler | 95 | 93¾ | 94⅜ |
| Columbia Gramaphone | | 81½ | 85½ |
| Coty Inc. | 61 | 63 | 62½ |
| Davison Chemical | 54¼ | 56 | 58¾ |
| Dry Docks | 20½ | 19¾ | 19½ |
| Du Pont de Nemours | 178 | 177½ | 180 |
| Fox Film "A" | 87⅛ | 89½ | 91½ |
| General Electric | 231¼ | 238¼ | 244 |
| General Motors | 82½ | 83¾ | 84½ |
| General Railway Signal | 97¼ | 106 | 107½ |
| Gold Dust | 61⅝ | 63⅜ | 64⅞ |
| Goodrich Rubber | 89⅞ | 82⅜ | 82¾ |
| Granby Consolidated | 94⅜ | 84 | 85 |
| Great Western Sugar | 36 | 37½ | 37⅞ |
| Haygart Corporation | 72⅞ | 70¼ | 71¼ |
| International Cement (Common) | 86½ | 88¾ | Unq |
| International Harvester Co. | | 108½ | 110½ |
| International Match, Pfd. | 81 | 81 | 81½ |
| International Nickel (Common) | 48⅞ | 48 | 50⅛ |
| International Printers Ink | 53⅜ | Unq | Unq |
| International Products (Com.) | | 10½ | 10 |
| Johns Manville | | 180 | 183 |
| Kelvinator | 13¼ | 16¼ | 16⅛ |
| Kennecott Copper | 89⅞ | 91⅞ | 95 |
| Lehigh Valley | | Unq | Unq |
| Liggett & Myers, "B" | 87¼ | 87½ | 88⅛ |
| Mack Trucks | 97 | 103½ | 106¼ |
| Madison Square Garden | 90¾ | 18⅞ | 19 |
| Marland Oil | 42 | 40 | 40⅛ |
| Mathieson Alkali | 185 | Unq | 51¾ |
| Missouri Pacific (Common) | 77¼ | 83¾ | 83⅝ |
| Montgomery Ward | | 124⅞ | 129½ |
| National Dairy Products | 122 | 132½ | 135½ |
| National Distillers Pfd. | 75¼ | 83⅜ | 84½ |
| Nevada Consolidated Coppor | 54 | 48¼ | 50⅜ |
| New York Central | 179⅝ | 184 | 186 |
| North American Aviation | 14½ | 16½ | 16¾ |
| Northern Pacific Railway | | 101⅝ | 101⅜ |
| Packard Motor Car (Common) | 128⅛ | 131¼ | 136 |
| Pennsylvania Railway | 74½ | 82⅜ | 82⅛ |
| Phillips Petroleum | 42⅜ | 42¾ | 42⅞ |
| Radio Corporation of America | 100½ | 102 | 103¾ |
| Reading Railway | | 105¼ | 107¾ |
| Reynolds Tobacco, "B" | 53½ | Unq | 55 |
| Rock Island Railway | | 123⅞ | 123 |
| Shell Union Oil | 30 | 29⅛ | 29⅞ |
| Southern Pacific Railway | 125⅞ | 127 | 126½ |
| Standard Gas & Electric (Common) | 85⅞ | 86¼ | 89 |
| Standard Oil of New Jersey | 58¼ | 57½ | 58½ |
| Standard Oil of New York | 43⅛ | 42⅝ | 43 |
| Texas Corporation (Common) | 65⅞ | 64½ | 65⅞ |
| Texas Gulf Sulphur | 78⅞ | 80½ | 83⅛ |
| Timken Roller Bearing | 79¼ | 82 | 88 |
| Union Carbide & Carbon | 216 | 242⅞ | 245 |
| Union Pacific Railroad | 218 | 238 | Mutl |
| U. S. Int. Securities 5% Pfd. | | | |
| S. U. Leather "A" | 44 | 45 | 44⅛ |
| United States Realty & Imp Co. | 88 | 91⅜ | 94⅜ |
| United States Steel | 179¼ | 187⅝ | 188⅞ |
| Vanadium Oil | 125 | 125¼ | Unq |
| Vanadium | 92½ | 94 | 96⅜ |
| Warner-Quinlan (Common) | 34½ | 34⅛ | 34⅞ |
| Westinghouse E. & M. (Common) | 148 | 154⅞ | 158 |
| Willys Overland Co. | 26½ | 23¾ | 24¼ |
| Wright Aeronautical | 247 | 257⅜ | 260¼ |
| Shell Union Oil | | | |
| CALL MONEY | 15% | 15% | 10% |

*Swan Culbertson & Fritz*
*Investment Securities—Local & Foreign*
*Safe Deposit Facilities*
*New York stock quotations received daily*
Sassoon House Telephones 11200 (4 lines)

# Chinese Government Railways

## Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Lines

**From Shanghai to Nanking: 311.04 Kilometers**

**From Shanghai to Hangchow: 189.57 Kilometers**

The Shanghai-Nanking Line extends from Shanghai, one of the greatest seaports in the world, to Nanking, the seat of the Nationalist Government of China. Short as it is when compared with the other trunk Lines in China, it serves a rich and densely populated district of preponderant importance, politically, well commercially and industrially. The whole Line is dotted over with points of known scenic beauty too numerous to be all mentioned here. Tourists and travellers should utilize the train service of this Line at least to visit Soochow known as the *"Garden City of the Orient"*, Wusih, the pictureque city on Lake Tai-hu, Chinkiang, the *"Gate of the Yangtze River"*, and Nanking, a city rich in historic remains with the new grand Mausoleum of modern architecture for Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Founder of the Chinese Republic.

The Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Line runs southwestward from Shanghai through a tract of beautiful places. At Lunghwa one will see the famous Pagoda with a long history attached to it; at Sungkiang, the observatory of the French Fathers at the summit of Sha Shan and the grave of General Frederick Ward; at Kashing, the South Lake and the Three Pagodas situated about two miles from the station; and at Hangchow, the present terminus of the Line from Shanghai, the renowned West Lake which called forth highest praise from Marco Polo, with its picturesque surroundings that it has been well called the *"Switzerland of China"*. Tourists! A visit to Hangchow by the comfortable trains of this Line will give you the utmost satisfaction of travel and untold pleasure of sight-seeing.

For further information apply to the Traffic Manager of the two Lines at Shanghai at Shanghai North Station.

# Chinese Government Railways

## Peiping-Hankow Line

**"The Road Through the Heart of China"**

### Time Table

*In effect Feb. 20, 1929*

**From Peiping to Hankow**

| Station / Train | Peiping | Shihkiachuan | Chengchow | Hsiaokanhsien | Hankow |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| * No. 1 | d.18.00 | a. 2.16<br>d. 2.56 | a.17.15<br>d.17.35 | d.11.49 | a.14.20 |
| * No. 11 | d. 9.55 | a.19.27<br>d.20 07 | a.13.26<br>d.13.46 | a.12.18<br>d.12.23 | a.16.05 |
| * No. 3 | | | d.13.15 | a. 7.18<br>d. 7.21 | a. 9.50 |
| No. 9 | d. 9.40 | a.18.21<br>d.19.01 | a 10.50 | | |
| No. 23 | d. 5.40 | a 21.44 | | | |
| No. 25 | | d. 3.45 | a. 5.05 | | |
| No. 27 | | | d.10.06 | a 20.07<br>d.20.37 | a. 2.33 |
| No. 75 | | | | d.13.00 | a.17.05 |

**From Hankow to Peiping**

| Station / Train | Hankow | Hsiaokanhsien | Chengchow | Shihkiachuan | Peiping |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| * No. 2 | d.18.00 | d.20.39 | a.14.28<br>d.14.48 | a. 5.05<br>d. 5.45 | a.13.50 |
| * No. 12 | d.10.50 | a.14.51<br>d.14.56 | a.13.13<br>d.13.33 | a. 7.32<br>d. 8.12 | a.17.30 |
| * No. 4 | d.13.30 | a.16.01<br>d.16.03 | a.10.05 | | |
| No. 10 | | | d.17.41 | a. 9.33<br>d.10.13 | a.18.35 |
| No. 28 | d. 1.00 | a. 7.00<br>d. 7.20 | a.17.34 | | |
| No. 26 | | | d.22.34 | a. 2.15 | |
| No. 24 | | | | d. 7.40 | a.20.06 |
| No. 74 | d. 7.45 | a.11.39 | | | |

REMARKS: *With First, Second and Third Class Dining Cars.

Telegraphic Address "KINCO" Code A. B. C. 5th Edition. For further information, address Hankow Line, Managing Director, Peiping-Hankow.

## Lung-Hai and Pien-Lo Lines

**In Operation: From Tapu (Haichow) to Lingpao: 825 Kilometers**

**In Construction: From Lingpao to Sianfu: 225 Kilometers**

## "The Great Overland Route in China"

This Line will soon become the most important Railway in China, connecting as it will, the remote provinces of Kansu, Shensi and Honan with the sea and passing through the ancient and famous capitals of Lanchow, Sian, Loyang and Kaifeng.

There are many points of historical interest to visit along the line, the best known being Lung-Men with its gigantic display of carved stone Buddhas, dating back from the introduction of Buddhism into China, some 2000 years ago.

The Lunghai and Pienlo Lines are connected at Hsuchow with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and at Chengchow with the Peking-Hankow Railway.

An "Express" train runs thrice a week between Hsuchow and Chengchow leaving Hsuchow Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and leaving Chengchow Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. This train is provided with 1st and 2nd class cars, sleeping and dining accommodations.

*For further particulars, intending passengers are requested to apply to the Shanghai Office, Lunghai Railway Administration, at the Chung-Foo Bank Building, 25 Jinkee Road.*

*Shanghai*

# CAPSTAN
## CIGARETTES

ALWAYS
PLEASE

ALL
CAPSTAN
CIGARETTES
ARE MADE IN ENGLAND

EA-881 This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

中華郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China.